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The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The CENTINEL, No. XIV.

AMONG the various and extraordinary arguments, which Dr. Chandler makes uſe of to promote his favorite ſcheme of an American epiſcopate, there is none he ſeems to lay more ſtreſs on, than that which he draws from the great increaſe, and large proportion in numbers of the profeſſors of the CHURCH among the coloniſts. This he carefully ſtates: This he inſiſts on again and again, in his appeal. Having acknowledged, that "formerly biſhops were not greatly "wanted, even in the provinces ſettled chiefly by "epiſcopalians, as the beginnings were ſmall; and "that it would have been, without diſpute, improper to have ſent them to provinces ſettled by peo"ple averſe to epiſcopal Government," it lay upon him to ſhew ſuch a change of circumſtances in America, as would make it reaſonable to "ſettle" a general epiſcopate there; for 'altho' it is manifeſt the numbers of people in the Britiſh plantations are greatly increaſed, yet "our ſuperiors" in England, might not be appriſed, that in the non-conformiſt colonies, the profeſſors of the church of England are, at length, become ſo reſpectable in point of numbers, as to make it reaſonable to extend the long projected eſtabliſhment of epiſcopacy, even to thoſe parts, where formerly "it would have been, without diſpute improper" to have done it.

An argument, on which ſo much dependence is placed, deſerves to be well examined; and the rather as we have ſeen that the Dr. full of zeal for *Holy Church*, is apt to preſs matters too far, and to forget mentioning all the circumſtances neceſſary to enable his readers to form a right judgment of what he offers to conſideration. Thus in calculating the number of petitioners for eſtabliſhing an epiſcopate in the colonies, he takes in the people of the Sugar Iſlands, and Southern colonies, altho' never conſulted in the forming or forwarding the *Seven Petitions*, drawn up by the miſſionaries of New-York & New-Jerſey; becauſe members of his church abound in thoſe parts, and every epiſcopalian, as a true ſon of the *Church*, muſt, in the Doctor's judgment, be at leaſt a *virtual* ſupplicant on this important occaſion.

This method of exaggerating facts, being the Dr's *Foible*, it ſhall be my preſent buſineſs to conſider this argument drawn from the increaſed numbers of his *Church* and the uſe he makes of it.

He ſays, p. 56, "A general ſurvey was made in 1762, of the proper Britiſh ſubjects in America, and communicated by a gentleman of veracity; that it was then found, (excluſive of the new colonies ceded by the laſt general treaty of peace) they amounted to between two and three millions in the colonies and iſlands. Of the whites, the profeſſors of the church of England, were about a third part.—The Preſbyterians, Independents, and Anabaptiſts not ſo many.—The Germans, Papiſts and other denominations amounted to more." He adds, "The Blacks in our Iſlands and Colonies were found, in the above mentioned ſurvey, to be 844,000; That many of theſe it is to be feared, are not chriſtians at all; yet, they may be ſaid in an *imperfect* ſenſe to belong to the religious claſs of their owners, who are chiefly churchmen." Juſt before, he has theſe words; "ſhould it be ſaid, that the church of *England* in *America*, contains *now* a million of members, the aſſertion might be juſtified. It is not eaſy to aſcertain the numbers exactly in a country ſo widely extended, & unequally peopled; but from general calculations, it has been frequently ſaid of late years, that the proper ſubjects of the Britiſh crown in *America*, amount to three millons." Elſewhere (page 89) we are told, "that of the inhabitants *of this country*, a full third belong to the *Church*; and a conſiderable proportion of others, are profeſſed epiſcopalians, who cannot conſiſtently be ſuppoſed to have an averſion to biſhops." And in page 77, he ſpeaks of the complaints of *near a million* of Britiſh ſubjects, ſuffering unprecedented hardſhips and intolerable grievances, for want of biſhops; and argues, that it is abſurd, injurious and ungrateful, to entertain any ſuſpicion, that the adminiſtration and *legiſlature* will treat ſo large a number of ſubjects, with ſuch cruel partiality as to deny their requeſt.

This is the amount of what Dr Chandler has advanced on this ſubject. Let us now examine what it amounts to. It may not be material to diſpute the general number of people, here ſaid to be, in the Britiſh plantations, nor the particular account of the negroes included in it; even tho' there might be ſome inaccuracies in the ſurvey refer'd to. But it is of importance to aſk, why *all* the American colonies, except *Canada* and the *Floridas*, are here conſidered in one view, and bro't into one calculation. Why countries, ſo diſjointed and ſo remote from each other, as many of them are, ſhould for the purpoſes of ſpiritual polity, be treated as capable of a convenient connection under biſhops? Is it poſſible, that ſuch an eccleſiaſtical ſuperior placed at *New-York*, or elſewhere on the continent, could be of any more ſervice to the iſlands, than his Grace of *London* now is? Or, ſuppoſe two of theſe Lords ſpiritual placed on the continent, and one in the iſlands, at *Jamaica* for inſtance, as the largeſt, (for three biſhops are the moſt ſays their apologiſt, that have been mentioned,) he muſt have a ſtrong eye ‖ to ſee how the clergy behave at *Barbados*, and the other iſlands, which are at the diſtance of five or ſix weeks ſailing from Jamaica, yet theſe places, and people, diſtant and different from each other, in climate, cuſtoms, circumſtances and religious ſentiments, are all propoſed to be included in one plan of church diſcipline, and that too a newly projected One.

I wonder this zealous advocate for the propoſed American hierarchy, when he was thus ſtriding over ſea and land, did not ſtretch a little further than the iſland colonies, in order to bring ſome other country, (*Ireland* for inſtance) abounding with Epiſcopalians into the ſurvey, in order to counterballance the great body of non-conformiſts in North America, whoſe numbers ſtand ſo unluckily in the way of this grand ſcheme of the miſſionaries. By this means, they might have been able to ſay, that the profeſſors of epiſcopacy, in the dependencies of *Great-Britain*, are a great majority of all the inhabitants of thoſe countries, and therefore epiſcopacy ought to be eſtabliſhed in the middle and eaſtern colonies in *North-America*. *Ireland* is as much a dependant ſtate as *Jamaica*, and as much connected with *North-America*. It is true, the major part of the people in that kingdom, are Papiſts; but as they are "profeſſed epiſcopalians" and full as good churchmen, as great part of the Dr's million, "*they* "*cannot conſiſtently be ſuppoſed to have any averſion* "*to biſhops.*" In like manner, it might be contended, that Dioceſan epiſcopacy ought to be eſtabliſhed in *Scotland*; for the profeſſors of the CHURCH, are at leaſt, three parts in four of the people of *Great-Britain*, taken into one account; *Scotland* containing little more than a million of people of all denominations; and the diſſenters in *England* not exceeding a million, among ſeven or eight, which that part of the united kingdom is ſaid to contain. Their union in legiſlature, and their adjacency, would be additional arguments, not ſubſiſting in the caſe of the colonies.

The white people in the iſlands, ſome few Quakers, Papiſts and Jews excepted, are all profeſſors of epiſcopacy as eſtabliſhed in *England*. It has not yet appeared that they ſuffer perſecution, nor have we heard them cry out for relief, on account of "unprecedented hardſhips and intolerable grievances." If they want an epiſcopate in every iſland, and will provide for the ſupport and regulate the authority of ſuch an eccleſiaſtical ſuperior, by act of aſſembly, the way ſeems to be clear for them; and till the crown refuſes to concur, there is no ground for complaint. As they have not offered to do this, we muſt take it for granted, they are content with the ſuperintendency of the biſhops of *London*, and do not wiſh for a biſhop any nearer. The ſame muſt be ſaid of *Virginia*, *Maryland* and other ſouthern provinces, where the profeſſors of the Dr's church have the upper hand; notwithſtanding diſſenters are numerous in thoſe parts and increaſe daily. That power, which eſtabliſhed pariſhes and taxes for the epiſcopal clergy, muſt be able to guard the *Church* againſt all perſecution, and to give it dignitaries reſiding in *America*, as ſoon as the reſpective legiſlatures, who are the beſt judges, find them neceſſary. How is it poſſible then, that *near a million* of people "in *America*" are "ſuffering for their religious principles and denied the ſame priviledges, as all other denominations enjoy?" Is it ingenuous, is it conſiſtent with the character of a miniſter of the "*true religion*" to repreſent the epiſcopal churches of *America* in general, as in diſtreſs and under perſecution?

Tho' the people of the Engliſh iſlands, and of the epiſcopal colonies have been lugged into this buſineſs, yet we find, they have nothing to do with it. They have neither been petitioners with the Dr. and his brethren, for biſhops; nor are they diſtreſſed and perſecuted. As the miſſionaries are the ſole petitioners, ſo are they and their followers the only people who can have any cauſe of complaint.

But even as to them, the charge is moſt unjuſt and ungrateful: Unjuſt to their Neighbours, and the civil governments under which they live; ungrateful to their ſuperiors and fellow ſubjects in England. They are here called on to ſhew any inſtance, wherein they are denied *equal* privileges with others. In three of the *New-England* governments, where a very lax kind of religious eſtabliſhment has obtained, the epiſcopal miniſters are entituled to that part of the tax levied for ſupporting the clergy, which ariſes from their own church members. In the city of *New-York*, and in ſome of the counties of that colony, part of the Poor Tax is taken to maintain their miniſters. In *Rhode-Iſland*, *New-Jerſey* and *Pennſylvania*, they are on a footing with the moſt favored. And in all the old colonies, North-eaſt of *Maryland*, they have miniſters called Miſſionaries, (a name peculiar to ſuch as are ſent to inſtruct infidels) ſupported for them by the charity of well-diſpoſed perſons in *England* & *Ireland*, and in the reformed churches of *Holland*, *Germany*, and *Switzerland*; at an expence of between 3 and 4000 pounds ſterling, per annum.

It is ſome of theſe pretended miſſionaries, and theſe only, who have raiſed all the late clamours for biſhops; who are reſtleſs and unwearied in their endeavors to procure an eſtabliſhment over the body of the people, among whom they reſide. So unreaſonable are they, that not contented with being the moſt favored, they would have their diſcipline extended over all other denominations, by act of parliament; tho' their church be not a fortieth part of the community. The ſtate of epiſcopacy in the Old colonies north-eaſt of *Maryland*, is nearly this. Theſe diſtricts having been at firſt ſettled by people of non-conformiſt opinions, chiefly refugees from the perſecutions of the biſhops of *England*, the few profeſſors of the church of *England*, who ſettled among them from time to time, would have almoſt generally joined with, and been undiſtinguiſhed at this day from the other proteſtant communions, had it not been for *the ſociety for the propagating the goſpel*, or rather *for propagating epiſcopacy*. To their "*indefatigable application & amazing perſeverance*," we will readily allow, it is owing, that there are above *five or ſix* ſuch congregations in all the country above particularized. What indeed are their ſocieties, for the moſt part, but little parties, not deſerving the name of congregations, utterly unable to ſupport their preachers. At this day, there is no city, town, or place, throughout the middle and eaſtern colonies, except *Philadelphia*, where the profeſſors of the church of *England*, ſupport their clergy, without help; whilſt other denominations, unaſſiſted, maintain their paſtors, to the number of 8 or 900; except it may be the Papiſts.

The inquiſitive and accurate Dr Stiles, of *Rhode-Iſland*, in his diſcourſe on *Chriſtian Union*, tells us, he found the epiſcopalians, in all *New-England*, did not exceed 12,600 ſouls; yet they had 30 miniſters, and 47 places of worſhip. This was in 1760. The people of other denominations appeared to be 487,000; and they maintained above 600 paſtors, excluſive of the public inſtructors among the *Friends*. The caſe is much the ſame in *Pennſylvania*. The Rev'd. Mr. Craig, of *Cheſter*, who has reſided a long time, and in different parts of the province, in his letter to the ſociety in 1764, ſays, "that of the people of the province, who as ſome calculate are 300,000 ſouls, *he can ſafely affirm not one fiftieth part belong to the church of England*"; and that his communicants in his three congregations, were 13 only. The Rev'd Mr. Thompſon, itinerant miſſionary in the counties of *York* and *Cumberland*, acquainted his venerable patrons the ſame year, that his people within thoſe countries, did not exceed 202 ſouls; altho' it is well known thoſe diſtricts contained at that time, thirty or forty thouſand inhabitants. And the Rev'd Mr. Murray of Berks county, complained that the people at *Mollattin*, were reduced by removals, to twenty-nine families; that he deſpaired of ſeeing a church built within his miſſion; and expected

‖ *Dr. Cradock of the American Biſhop, having the inferior clergy* "under his eye." *Page* 35.

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expected ſoon to be reduced to the ſociety's allowance for his ſupport. The epiſcopal ſocieties in *New-Jerſey* are in very little better circumſtances. At *Cohanzie*, in *Weſt-Jerſey*, ſtands a church, but there is not the ſhadow of a congregation in the county. At *Salem* the epiſcopal cauſe is almoſt as low. It would be tedious, as it is needleſs, to multiply inſtances to illuſtrate this matter: Suffice it to ſay, that it is in the cities and ſome of the larger towns only, that their congregations are numerous. Yet the epiſcopal church in the non-epiſcopal colonies, never was in ſuch outwardly flouriſhing circumſtances: And no wonder, the *Society*'s expenſive interpoſition could not but have ſome conſiderable effects. It has brought it from Nothing to Something; it has kept the profeſſors of the church of *England* together; and, as many like cheapneſs, even in the way to Heaven, ſome have joined them from other churches, who were well enough pleaſed *to have miniſters maintained for them*, by good-natured people in England, and elſewhere. How unjuſt, how ungrateful then, are theſe miſſionaries of *New-York* and *New-Jerſey* in their complaints of hardſhips, grievances and perſecution. They are unjuſt to their fellow ſubjects, among whom they reſide: Ungrateful to their patrons & benefactors in Europe; and their behaviour muſt reflect ſeverely on their own characters, wherever this unfairneſs and diſingenuity ſhall be opened up.

But the article of bringing all the old colonies and iſlands into one view and computation, is not the only or chief ground of our complaint againſt Dr. Chandler, in his management of this argument. It is indeed but a ſmall inſtance of his *infirmity*, compared to one I ſhall now mention.

No one will aſſert, that the whites of the Dr's church in America, amount to "*a million nearly*." We may very ſafely ſay, they are not half that number. In all our iſlands, the white people do not come up to 90,000; and on the continent, the profeſſors of the church of *England* cannot be four times as numerous. Where then did the Dr. get above 500,000 of his *Churchmen?* Only among the Negroes, thoſe *virtual* epiſcopalians, who chiefly belong to epiſcopal owners. An attentive reader will eaſily perceive this, altho' the Dr. ſeems loth to ſpeak it out plainly. Behold a crowd of Negroes, in the iſlands, and ſouthern colonies, almoſt all of whom "are not chriſtians at all," ſlipt into the epiſcopal ſcale, in order to ballance, in ſome meaſure, the dead weight of non conformiſts in the northern colonies; and yet it kicks the beam! Behold at leaſt 500,000 *virtual churchmen, virtually* petitioning by their friends the clergy of *New York* & *New-Jerſey* for biſhops! What low Artifice is this! How unbecoming the clerical character! Well may Deiſts repreſent diſſimulation, as a vice of the order: Such behaviour, but too well juſtifies the charge.

Are biſhops then to be introduced into, and impoſed on the non-epiſcopal colonies, *which are granted as aſylums from the power of proud prelates*, by the force of ſuch wretched arguments, as this we have been conſidering: It muſt not, it cannot be: "It is abſurd, injurious and ungrateful to entertain "any ſuſpicion, that the adminiſtration and *legiſla*-"*ture* will treat ſo large a number of good ſubjects "with ſuch cruel partiality" as to put them "under "a yoke, which neither they nor their fathers were "able to bear," merely to exalt a little party, ſome of whoſe clergy, affect importance, and make a great buſtle, proudly arrogating to themſelves the name of CHURCH, as if all chriſtianity was confined within their narrow pale. It may be time enough a great while hence, to think of "ſettling" epiſcopacy (the Doctor uſes this as a ſofter term than eſtabliſh) in theſe colonies, if numbers are to determine the point. It would be fair, however, that the epiſcopal colonies, ſhould try the experiment of importing biſhops firſt; at leaſt, whilſt they neglect providing for eccleſiaſtical ſuperiors, the rejectors of epiſcopacy may be well excuſed in oppoſing their eſtabliſhment among them, by an act of the ſtate.

[*To be continued.*] Page 221

[*See* the SUPPLEMENT *for late* London *News.*]

QUEBEC, July 21.

Friday laſt ſailed from this port for England, his Majeſty's 15th regiment of foot, under the command of Lieut. Col. Irving; a Corps intrepid, brave, and particularly beloved, both by the inhabitants where they have been quartered, and the corps they have done duty with in all places where they have ſerv'd. They had the honor of being diſtinguiſhed at the principal ſieges and battles, both in this country and the Weſt-Indies.—When they came over, in 1758, they were 783 rank and file, of which about 57 are gone home with them, and about 40 of that number have been wounded during the courſe of the late war.

Capt. Allen from Cork, having ſtop'd at Coudre, the boat with a number of paſſengers went aſhore, but on their return the boat run againſt the Hauſer and ſtav'd to pieces, and were all unfortunately left to the mercy of the ſea; Mr. Evans and two others ſaved themſelves by catching hold of ſome of the ropes of the ſhip, but Joſeph Bumbarry, Eſq; and another man and his wife who were in the boat, were drowned.

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, July 28.

Aug. 4. Laſt Night arrived his Majeſty's Ship Beaver, Capt. Belew, in 6 Days from Boſton.

Yeſterday arrived the Sloop Hawke, Capt. Hotchkiſs, from Louiſbourg, with a Company of the 59th Regiment, which is ordered in Garriſon here. We hear the other five Companies are embarked on board his Majeſty's Ship Glaſgow, Captain Allen, who is hourly expected.

On Friday Night laſt were bro't in here as Prizes a large Snow and a Brig, lately taken by His Majeſty's Ship Glaſgow, Captain Allen, for being concerned in a Contraband Trade.

Laſt Saturday were brought to this Town, from Liverpool, in this Province, three men, viz. Laughlin Galaughter, John Woodrow, and James Woodrow, who ſtand charged with the Murder of Thomas Gordon of Liverpool, on the 28th of April laſt. Laughlin Galaugher and John Woodrow have confeſſed the Fact, and were thereupon committed to our Goal.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, July 25.

From the particular attention that has, for ſome time paſt, been paid to putting the barracks in order, it has been ſurmiſed by ſome, that they were preparing to receive at leaſt a regiment of troops. Whether theſe ſurmiſes have any foundation or not, our advices do not authorize us to ſay, though they intimate, that the government at home ſeems more determined than ever, that the Revenue acts, to operate in America, ſhall be enforced: And we are informed, that orders have been received by the commanding officer of his Majeſty's troops in this province, immediately to withdraw all the garriſons from the out-poſts; in conſequence of which his hon. the Lieut. Governor, we hear, has actually appointed Edward Wilkinſon, Eſq; to be commandant of Fort Prince George, Keehowee.

Monſ. St. Pierre, a French gentleman, who has obtained the grant for a conſiderable quantity of land near Fort Charlotte (or Col. Andrew Bell) we hear, is appointed commandant at that poſt.

It is confidently reported, that the merit and ſervices of John Stuart, Eſq; Superintendant of Indian affairs, &c. for the ſouthern diſtrict of N. America, have appeared, or been repreſented, in ſo ſtriking a light at home, that that gentleman is to be allowed an addition of 400l. ſterl. a year to his ſalary, and at the ſame time ſo much eaſed in his office, as to have little elſe to do than annually diſtribute £. 3000 ſterl. in preſents among the Indians in his department.

Auguſt 2. We learn that the three companies of royal Americans in the province of Georgia, have received orders to embark for the northward; and on ſaturday thoſe in the barracks here embarked on board the ſchooner Hawke for New York.

Notwithſtanding the Indian trade being left to the management of the colonies, the office of ſuperintendant is ſtill continued to Sir William Johnſon, and John Steuart, Eſq; with a fixed ſalary of 1000l. ſterl. a year.

His Majeſty's Sloop Cygnet, with her ſtores, was ſold laſt Week at Vendue for £. 414 5ſ. 8d. ſterl.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11.

Saturday laſt Capt. Speir arrived here, after a long Paſſage from Glaſgow, with whom came Paſſenger the Rev. and learned Dr. *Witherſpoon*, Preſident of the College at Prince-Town, New Jerſey, with his Lady and Family.

The ſame day, one William Beatty, a labouring Man, of this City, drinking too freely of cold Water, in the heat of the Day, was taken ill, and ſuddenly expired.

Capt. Taylor, from the Iſle of May, on the 16th of July in lat. 27. long. 62. was brought too by a Spaniſh frigate of 24 guns, who informed him they were from the Havanna, and on a cruize in ſearch of a Pirate that had taken ſome of their veſſels.

On Friday morning we had here a violent guſt of rain attended with heavy thunder and lightning, in which ſeveral houſes in town were ſtruck and much damaged. At Whitmarſh a houſe was ſtruck, and two men therein were killed; a boy at Lancaſter was alſo killed, as he was ſitting under a tree for ſhelter.

Capt. Clark, in a Sloop from Boſton for North-Carolina, was ſpoke with, 5 days out, and all well.

Capt. Robertſon, in his paſſage to Jamaica, took up a brigantine's company, Capt. Rogers, from So. Carolina bound to Jamaica, loſt on the French keys.

New-York, Auguſt 15.

Capt. Brown from the Mount, but laſt from Turks Iſland, confirms the account of all the Engliſh veſſels being ordered from thence, of which number he was one. He ſays, 'tis owing to ſome repreſentations of the French ambaſſador at the court of Madrid; and that the French General arrived at the Mount the day he was ordered to depart from thence in order to conſult upon ſome meaſures for the benefit of trade; and that it was tho't the Engliſh would be admitted to trade there again, but under much ſeverer reſtrictions than what was formerly.

About 40 leagues from the Hook, Capt. Brown fell in with Samuel Chadwick, belonging to Nantucket, on a Whaling voyage; he had got 4 Fiſh, and expected ſoon to proceed home. Ten hours after Capt. Brown left him, he came up with a dead Whale about 90 feet long, which appeared not to have been many days killed.

Capt. Dobbs from Curracoa acquaints us, that it was currently reported there, by the Spaniards, that a war was ſoon expected to commence between their nation and that of Great Britain.

Capt. Smith from Newry, 21 days before he made the land, in lat. 39. long 66. ſaw a Snow in diſtreſs, with her colors in her main ſhrouds, and the Union down; and tho' he was ſo nigh as to ſee the water run out of her ſcuppers, yet the ſea run ſo high he could not afford her any aſſiſtance.

Saturday evening a ſchooner arrived here with troops from South Carolina; and we hear they are deſtined for Halifax.

We hear from Jamaica, that as Capt. Appleton, of the ſhip Henry Dawkins, was riding from Old Harbour to Spaniſh-town, his horſe took fright at a Steer in the road, and unfortunately threw him upon the horns, one of which penetrated into his brain, and he immediately expired.

Extract of a Letter from Oxford.

"On Friday the 11th of March, 1768, ſix Students belonging to Edmund Hall were expelled the Univerſity, after an hearing of ſeveral hours, for holding methodiſtical tenets, and taking upon them to pray, read or expound the ſcriptures, and ſing hymns, in private houſes. The principal of the Hall defended their doctrines from the thirty-nine articles of the eſtabliſhed church, ſpoke in the higheſt terms of the piety and exemplarineſs of their lives, but this motion was over-ruled, and ſentence pronounced againſt them. Dr. N——l, one of the heads of the houſes preſent, obſerved, that as theſe ſix gentlemen were expelled for having too much religion, it would be very proper to enquire into the conduct of ſome who had too little."

SALEM, Auguſt 16. 1768.

Yeſterday died at Ipſwich, in an advanced Age, Mrs. *Mary Turner*, Relict of *John Turner*, Eſq; late of this Town.

One day laſt Week, a Child about 7 years old, Son of Mr. Abbot of Andover, playing about a Cart, was cruſhed, by one part of the Cart's falling, in ſuch a Manner as put an end to his Life.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Holman arrived here in 20 Days from Guadaloupe. It was reported there, that the Trade was Ropped at Martineco.

Laſt Lord's-Day there was a Collection in the Rev Mr. Bernard's Society, for the Sufferers at Montreal, which amounted to Twenty one Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling.

Boſton, Auguſt 22. 1768.

ON Monday the 15th Inſt. the Anniverſary of the ever memorable *Fourteenth of Auguſt*, was celebrated by the SONS OF LIBERTY in this Town, with extraordinary Feſtivity. At the Dawn, the Britiſh Flag was diſplayed on the *Tree of Liberty*, and a Diſcharge of *fourteen* Cannon, ranged under the venerable Elm, ſaluted the joyous Day. At eleven o'Clock, a very large Company of the principal Gentlemen and reſpectable Inhabitants of the Town, met at the Hall under the Tree, while the Streets were crowded with a Concourſe of People of all Ranks, public Notice having been given of the intended Celebration. The Muſick began at high Noon, performed on various Inſtruments, joined with Voices; and concluding with the univerſally admired *American* Song of Liberty,* the Grandeur of its Sentiment, and the eaſy Flow of its Numbers, together with an exquiſite Harmony of Sound, afforded ſublime Entertainment to a numerous Audience, fraught with a noble Ardour in the cauſe of Freedom: The Song was cloſ'd with the Diſcharge of Cannon and a Shout of Joy; at the ſame time the Windows of the Neighbouring Houſes, were adorned with a brilliant Appearance of the fair Daughters of Liberty, who teſtified their Approbation by Smiles of Satisfaction. The following Toaſts ſucceeded, viz.

1. *Our rightful Sovereign GEORGE the Third.*
2. *The QUEEN, Prince of Wales, and the reſt of the Royal Family.*
3. *The Sons of Liberty throughout the World.*
4. *The glorious Adminiſtration of* 1766. (a)
5. *A perpetual Union of Great-Britain and her Colonies, upon the immutable Principles of Juſtice and Equity.*
6. *May the ſiniſter Deſigns of Oppreſſors, both in Great-Britain and America, be for ever defeated.*
7. *May the common Rights of Mankind be eſtabliſhed on the Ruin of all their Enemies.*
8. *Paſchal Paoli and his brave Corſicans. May they never want the Support of the Friends of Liberty.*
9. *The memorable* 14th *of Auguſt*, 1765.
10. *Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights.*
11. *A ſpeedy Repeal of unconſtitutional Acts of Parliament, and a final Removal of illegal and oppreſſive Officers.* (d)
12. *The* FARMER. (b)
13. JOHN WILKES, *Eſq; and all independent Members of the Britiſh Parliament.*
14. *The glorious* Ninety-Two, *who defended the Rights of AMERICA, uninfluenced by the Mandates of a Miniſter, and undaunted by the Threats of a Governor.* (c)

* See the SONG in the laſt Page.

(a) the Board of Commiſſioners &c vid. page 748 Vol. 1. (b) vid. his Letters page 781. Vol. 1. (c) vid. the whole affair pa. 157. vid. y. Names pa. 161.

& They got the Stamp Act repealed. 9 vid. pa. 22. 735 Vol. 1. &c. vid. pa. vid. pa. 170. &c. Vol. 1 & vid Molaſes act pa. 9. Glaſs act pa. Page. 790. & vid. pa. 1053.

Which being finiſhed, the French Horns ſounded; and after another Diſcharge of the Cannon, compleating the Number NINETY-TWO* the Gentlemen in their Carriages, repair'd to the Greyhound Tavern in Roxbury, where a *frugal* and *elegant* Entertainment was provided. The Muſick played during the Repaſt: After which the following Toaſts were given out, and the repeated Diſcharge of Cannon ſpoke the general Aſſent.

1. *The KING!*
2. *QUEEN and Royal Family!*
3. *Lord* Cambden!
4. *Lord* Chatham!
5. *Duke of* Richmond!
6. *Marquis of* Rockingham!
7. *General* Conway!
8. *Lord* Dartmouth!
9. *Earl of* Cheſterfield!
10. *Colonel* Barre!
11. *General* Howard!
12. *Sir* George Saville!
13. *Sir* William Meredith!
14. *Sir* William Baker.
15. John Wilkes, *Eſq; and a ſpeedy Reverſal of his Outlawry!*
16. *The FARMER of* Pennſylvania;
17. *The MASSACHUSETTS* Ninety-Two!*
18. *Proſperity and Perpetuity to the* Britiſh Empire, *on Conſtitutional Principles!*
19. North-America! *And her fair* Daughters *of* LIBERTY!
20. *The illuſtrious Patriots of the Kingdom of* Ireland!
21. *The truly heroic* Paſchal Paoli, *and all the* brave *Corſicans!*
22. *The downfall of* arbitrary *and* deſpotic Power *in all Parts of the Earth; and Liberty without* Licentiouſneſs *to all Mankind!*——
23. *A perpetual Union and Harmony between* Great Britain *and the* Colonies, *on the Principles of the Original Compact!*
24. *To the* immortal *Memory of that* Hero of Heroes *William the* Third!
25. *The ſpeedy Eſtabliſhment of a* wiſe & permanent Adminiſtration!
26. *The* right *noble Lords, and* very worthy *Commoners, who voted for the Repeal of the* Stamp Act *from* Principle!
27. Dennis DeBerdt, *Eſq; and all the true Friends of* America *in Great-Britain, and thoſe of Great-Britain in America!*
28. *The* reſpectable *Towns of* Salem, Ipſwich *and* Marblehead, *with all the Abſentees from the late Aſſembly, and their* Conſtituents, *who have publicly approved of the Vote againſt* Reſcinding!
29. *May all* Patriots *be as wiſe as Serpents, and as harmleſs as Doves!*
30. *The* Manufactories *of* North-America, *and the* Baniſhment *of* Luxury, Diſſipation *and other Vices, Foreign and Domeſtic!*
31. *The Removal of all Taſk-Maſters, and an effectual Redreſs of all other Grievances!*
32. *The* Militia *of Great Britain and of the* Colonies!
33. *As* Iron *ſharpneth* Iron, *ſo may the Countenance of every good and virtuous Son and Daughter of Liberty, that of his or her Friend!*
34. *The Aſſemblies on this vaſt and rapidly populating Continent, who have treated a late haughty and "meerly miniſterial" Mandate "with all that Contempt it ſo juſtly deſerves!"*
35. Strong Halters, firm Blocks, *and* ſharp Axes, *to all ſuch as reſpectively deſerve either of them.*
36. Scalping Savages *let looſe in* Tribes, *rather than* Legions *of* Placemen, Penſioneers *and* Walkerizing Dragoons!
37. *The Amputation of any* Limb, *if it be neceſſary to preſerve the Body* Politic *from* Perdition.
38. *The oppreſſed and diſtreſſed foreign* Proteſtants!
39. *The free & independent* Cantons *of* Switzerland!
40. *Their* High Mightineſſes *the States General of* Seven *United Provinces!*
41. *The King of* Pruſſia!
42. *The* Republic *of* Letters.
43. *The* LIBERTY *of the PRESS!*
44. Spartan, Roman, Britiſh Virtue, *and* Chriſtian Graces conjoined!
45. *Every Man under his own Vine! under his own Fig-Tree! None to make us afraid! And let all the People ſay,* AMEN!

Upon this happy Occaſion, the whole Company, with the Approbation of their Brethren in Roxbury, conſecrated a Tree in the Vicinity; under the Shade of which, on ſome future Anniverſary, they may commemorate the Day, which ſhall liberate AMERICA from her preſent Oppreſſion! Then making an agreeable Excurſion round Jamaica Pond, in which Excurſion they receiv'd the kind Salutation of a Friend to the Cauſe, by the Diſcharge of Cannon. At ſix o'Clock they returned to Town; and paſſing in ſlow & orderly Proceſſion thro' the principal Streets, and round the State-House, they retired to their reſpective Dwellings.—It is allowed that this Cavalcade ſurpaſs'd all that has ever been ſeen in America.—The Joy of the Day was manly, and an uninterrupted Regularity preſided thro' the whole."——

* *The News happily arrived the next Morning.*

Extract from a Letter dated New-Haven, *Aug.* 5.

—"This brings to mind the late noble Struggles for Liberty in your Aſſembly. We all rejoice in what your Aſſembly has done, and join in Acclamations of the glorious 92. 'Twas certainly the moſt important Caſe an *American* Aſſembly ever acted upon.—Slavery on the one Hand, the Reſentment of Britain on the other.—Strange! that any ſhould be at a loſs which ſide of the Alternative to take.—What can be worſe than Slavery? What more mean and abject than tamely to ſubmit our Necks to the galling Yoke? What can the Reſentment of Britain effect more than this? A Reſciſion would certainly have been attended with unavoidable Slavery. But now there is Hope left.—And what may be in the Womb of Providence reſpecting theſe Events none can tell."——

We hear from Byfield, in the County of Eſſex, that on the Day of the laſt public Commencement at Cambridge, 25 young Women belonging to the Place, met at the Miniſter's Houſe with their Spinning Wheels, and gave evident Proof of their Skill and Dexterity in managing of them; by carding and ſpinning more than 20 double Skeins of Cotton Yarn, and ſpinning 60 double Skeins of Linen, each Skein containing 14 Knots, 40 Threads 2 Yards long to a Knot.—One young Woman ſpun more than 6 double Skeins of Linen—Another carded and ſpun 3 double Skeins of Cotton, and then ſpun one double Skein of Linen. They all generouſly gave their Work; and by their ingenious diligent conducting the Buſineſs of the Day, appeared well qualified to claim the Honor of being acknowledged *Miſtreſſes of their Art.*

We hear that Capt. St. Barbe on his Paſſage the 26th of July near the Banks of Newfoundland, met with the Schooner Nova Scotia Packet, commanded by the Lieut. of a Man of War; which its ſaid was purchaſed by Commodore Hood and diſpatched by him for England, with Accounts of ſome Diſturbance in this Town when the Sloop Liberty was ſeized and put under the Care of the Romney Man of War.

The Packet with the June Mail ſailed from Falmouth for New-York, the 16th of June.

Laſt Wedneſday Afternoon Mr. *David Jeffries*, Town Treaſurer, was married to Miſs *Hannah Winſlow*, Daughter of *Joſhua Winſlow*, Eſq; of this Town.

The next Evening Mr. *John Gray*, Merchant, was married to Mrs. *Abigail Dudley*, Widow of *Joſeph Dudley*, Eſq; late of this Town, deceaſed.

Friday laſt arrived a Brig from Jamaica, the Maſter, Capt. *William Sherrad*, for many Years a noted Sea Commander out of this Place, was taken ill on the Paſſage of a bilious Diſorder, and died on board the Tueſday before the Veſſel got in.

Saturday laſt died here Mr. *Richard Jennys*, who for a Number of Years kept an Office of Notary and Tabellion Public in this Town.

We hear that the late Rev. Mr. *Nathaniel Potter*, ſince Secretary to Major Rogers at Michilimackinac, who ſome time ago went from Quebec for England to tranſact ſome Affairs of the Major's, died on his Paſſage a few Days before the Veſſel's arrival there.

The Wife of Major Rogers came to Town laſt Wedneſday Evening:—It is ſaid by ſome that the Major is innocent of the Crimes he is charged with.

One Day laſt Week a Child accidently over-ſetting a Baſon of boiling Milk that was upon a Table, the Milk went into its Boſom, and ſcalded it to ſuch a Degree that it died the Day following.

A very melancholy Occurrence we hear happened at Windſor, in Connecticut, on the 13th ult. Four young Women went over the River in the Morning to pull Flax, in their Return towards Evening they went to waſh their Feet, but the Bank being ſlippery, they ſlipt off into deep Water, & were all drowned. Their Bodies were taken up and buried a Day or two after.

We are deſired to acquaint the Public,

THAT the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, is to be held the laſt Tueſday of this Month, being the 30th Day: There being five Tueſdays in the Month probably occaſioned a Miſtake in ſome of the Almanacks, which mention the Court as to be held on the fourth Tueſday, inſtead of the laſt Tueſday, the Time by Law appointed.

N. B. The Court ſtands right in Ames's Almanack.

Juſt imported and to be Sold,

Beſt Lisbon and Carcavallo Wine,

Liſbon LEMMONS freſh and ſound,
Oil of Olives in Quarter Caſks,
And Liſbon SALT;

On board the Snow St. *Peter, William St. Barbe*, Maſter, lying oppoſite to No. 23, at the Long Wharf, or at ſaid Store.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And to be ſold by T. & J. Fleet, *in* Boſton, *and by* Bulkeley Emerſon & Daniel Balch, *in* Newbury Port.

REMARKS on the Rev. Mr. *JAMES CHANDLER's* SERIOUS ADDRESS to a Society at *Newbury-Port.*

By JOHN TUCKER, A. M.
Paſtor of the firſt Church in *Newbury.*

THIS EVENING (Monday)

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

By *JOHN GERRISH*,

At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,

Cambrick, Lawns, &c.—fine Shirting Checks, Variety of common Linen for Family Uſe; fine Iriſh Linens; printed Linens; Callicoes, &c. coarſe Linens, &c. Variety of Stockings, Camblets, Broad and narrow Cloths; Shalloons, &c.—Some Houſe Furniture, and many other Articles.

This Evening—(MONDAY)—North-End.

TO-MORROW, 23d *Auguſt*,

At ONE o'Clock,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the *Bunch of Grapes* in King-ſtreet,

8 Pipes choice Madeira WINE,

a very good new Chaiſe and Harneſs, and a parcel of Standing Rigging, &c. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

On WEDNESDAY the 7th *September*,

At ONE o'Clock.

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Bunch of Grapes in King-ſtreet, *Boſton.*

A New Schooner burthen about 107 Tons as ſhe now lays at Newbury-Port, ſingle Deck, extremely well built of the beſt white Oak Timber and Plank. Inventory and Conditions of Sale may be known by enquiring of *William Moreland*, Merchant, at Newbury-Port, or of

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

On *Tueſday* the 6th *September* next,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Houſe of Captain Benjamin Hatch, *at the Bottom of* Wing's *Lane.*

—All his Houſe Furniture,—

Conſiſting of Tables, Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, Feather Beds, Bedſteads & Bedding, a very good Eight Day Clock, &c. &c. Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The SALE will begin at TEN o'Clock in the Morning, with the Houſe Furniture.

And at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Day,

Will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder,

The Brick Houſe lately improved by ſaid *Hatch*, together with a Shop adjoining.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

Caſh will be given for Flax-Seed, this Seaſon, by *Benjamin & Edward Davis.*

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Edmund Quincy*, the Third, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with the Executors, and make Payment as ſpeedy as may be; ſaid Executors being deſirous of cloſing the Affairs of the Eſtate as ſoon as poſſible ——

To be Sold at Sterling Coſt and Charges,

A general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *India* GOODS at the Store of the late Mr. *Quincy*: Where may be had, a Variety of genteel Houſe Furniture:—Alſo to be Sold, one Half Part of the Ship Pratt, burthen about 160 Tons with her Appurtenances: Alſo, a good Horſe fit either for the Saddle or a Carriage: Enquire at ſaid Store.

To be ſold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill.

[*Price* One Shilling]

A Vindication of the Biſhop of LANDAFF's Sermon, from the groſs Miſrepreſentations, and abuſive Reflections, contained in Mr. *William Livingſton's* Letter to his Lordſhip:——

With a Poſtſcript, containing ſome additional Obſervations on certain Paſſages in Dr. *Chauncy's* Remarks on the Biſhop of *Landaff's* Sermon.

By a Lover of Truth and Decency.

[*Advertiſements* omitted *ſhall be in our next.*]

Cuſtom-Houſe Boſton, *Auguſt* 20. 1768.

ENTRED-IN.

Meſerve and Littlefield from Rhode Iſland; Wetmore, Griffing and Butler from New-London; Raymond from New-Haven; Smith from New-York; Joyne from Virginia; Cuſhing and Taylor from No. Carolina; Emerſon from So. Carolina; Ford from Halifax; Ball, Turner & Acworth from Newfound. Haynes from Quebec; Saunders from Grenadoes; Crocker from Guadaloupe, Allen from St. Chriſtophers, Hunter from St. Ubes; St. Barbe from Liſbon and Falmouth.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Peck for Rhode-Iſland; Butler for New-London; Raymond for New-Haven; Guliker for Virginia; Marney and Turner for Newfoundland; Wier for Quebec; Smith for New-York, Freeman for Barbados, Butt for Weſt-Indies.

CLEARED-OUT.

Higgins, Smith and Bowles for New-London; Burroughs for New-Haven; Gorham, Parker and Stone for Philadelphia; Wilſon for Maryland; Sandford for Virginia; Badger, Mackay & Roſs for Newfoundland; Morton and Thompſon for Weſt-Indies; Vincent for Jamaica.

16 vid. pa. 157 - & 161
(c) vid pa. 184.
(d) vid page 203.
(e) pa. 170.

* Anti-rescinders, vid. pa. 157 & 161. ‖ Vid. his Letters pa. 781. Vol. 1. § vid. Stamp Act. pa. 53. Vol. 1. & Repeal pa. 441. Vol. 1. v vide pa. 157. (a) pa. 149. = Soldiers, who Cut off Mr. Th. Walker's Ears at Montreal.

Messrs FLEETS.

The following SONG *being now much in Vogue, and of late is heard resounding in almost all Companies in Town, and by Way of Eminence called* "The "Liberty Song," *you are desired to re-publish in your 'circulating' Paper for the Benefit of the whole Continent of* America.—— 1 X.

[To the Tune of *Hearts of Oak*.]

COME, join Hand in Hand, brave AMERICANS all,
And rouse your bold Hearts at fair *Liberty*'s Call,
No *tyrannous Acts* shall suppress your *just Claim*,
Or stain with *dishonor* AMERICA's Name.
In FREEDOM we're *born*, & in FREEDOM we'll *live*,
Our Purses are ready,
Steady, Friends, Steady,
Not as *Slaves* but as *Freemen* our Money we'll give.

Our worthy *Forefathers*—let's give them a Cheer—
To *Climates unknown* did courageously steer;
Thro' *Oceans* to *Deserts* for *Freedom* they came,
And dying bequeath'd us their *Freedom* & *Fame*—
In FREEDOM we're *born*, &c.

Their generous Bosoms all Dangers despis'd,
So *highly*, so *wisely*, their *Birthrights* they priz'd;
We'll keep what they gave—we will piously keep,
Nor frustrate their Toils on the Land or the Deep.
In FREEDOM we're *born*, &c.

The TREE their own Hands had to *Liberty* rear'd,
They liv'd to behold growing strong and rever'd;
With Transport then cry'd, 'now our Wishes we gain
For our Children shall gather the Fruits of our Pain.'
In FREEDOM we're *born*, &c.

Swarms of *Placemen* & *Pensioners* soon will appear,
Like Locusts deforming the Charms of the Year;
Suns vainly will rise, Showers vainly descend,
If *we* are to *drudge for* what *others* shall *spend*.
In FREEDOM we're *born*, &c.

Then join Hand in Hand brave AMERICANS all,
By *uniting* we stand, by *dividing* we fall;
In so righteous a Cause let us hope to succeed,
For Heaven approves of each generous Deed.—
In FREEDOM we're *born*, &c.

All Ages shall speak with *amaze* and *applause*,
Of the *Courage* we'll shew *in support of our Laws*;
To DIE we can *bear*—but to SERVE we *disdain*—
For *Shame* is to *Freemen* more dreadful than *Pain*.
In FREEDOM we're *born*, &c.

This Bumper I crown for our *Sovereign*'s Health,
And this for *Britannia*'s Glory and Wealth;
That Wealth and that Glory immortal may be,
If *she* is but *just*—and if *we* are but *free*.—
In FREEDOM we're *born*, & in FREEDOM we'll *live*,
Our Purses are ready,
Steady, Friends, Steady,
Not as *Slaves*, but as *Freemen* our Money we'll give.

From the New-Hampshire *Gazette, Aug*, 12. 1768.

MANY of the late pieces in the weekly papers, seem to refer mediately or remotely, to the transactions of a late Grand Assembly in a neighbouring Government, upon a question about RESCINDING; where the difference was as 92 to 17. As I never was a member of any Assembly similar to the Representative body of any people, I am unacquainted with the mode of proceedings therein, but have ever understood, *that any member of any British House of Commons might always speak his mind freely, and Vote according to the dictates of his conscience, without afterwards being call'd in question for it*:—If this is not the case, where is the LIBERTY of a free Assembly?—'Tis true the majority rule in all assemblies, but 'tis as true, the majority have sometimes been mistaken.—I am not about to determine whether the 17 or the 92 were right, time will fully do it; but taking it for granted the 92 are right, and quite right; I would ask what villainy or great wickedness have the 17 perpetrated in this matter, that they should receive every mark of ignominy and contempt, that the spleen or malice of some persons cou'd fling on them? If it is because they are the minority, 'tis dangerous thinking or speaking our sentiments, if they differ from the rest of mankind, and is directly destructive of that *Liberty and Freedom* contended for; if I cannot act myself, but must speak and act according to the sentiments of others, how far am I from a state of vassalage to their sentiments?—But some will say perhaps, those SEVENTEEN *are willing to be Slaves and enslave the Continent; that they imagine the Duties constitutional, and therefore ought to be levied, and are unwilling even to petition the King, and as a proof of it, they voted for Rescinding*:—I have always understood, and from pretty good authority, those of the 17 who were of the General-Assembly when the *circular Letter* to the other provinces, passed, proposed a method of communicating the Massachusetts Resolution to the other governments, in a way, which 'tis probable would have been less liable to offend the people on the other side of the water, than the method then adopted, and also that it was suggested by some of the minority at the time of it; that the method the house of assembly then adopted, wou'd give umbrage to the mother state. I have likewise understood that many of the 17 did join in petitioning the King, and the several letters to Noblemen in England, praying for their interposition and assistance in getting a removal of those Revenue Acts and Duties, which are so *justly* esteemed unconstitutional;—Now if these be facts, may we not charitably suppose, that those who voted for Rescinding, meant and intended no more than this,—*that they were for communicating the Massachusetts Resolutions to the other colonies in a manner different from that the assembly did in fact adopt?*—'Tis no unusual thing for the *minority* to complain, but this seems to me the first time the *majority* have ever done it, if we are to suppose the several pieces in their own vindication are from themselves.——I am, I hope, Gentlemen, as much for *Liberty* as any man, but I am not for licentiousness.—How near are we approaching to such a state, from the general clamour of some persons, who seem to have weight with the populace, and are for enslaving every one to their own opinions; the persons would do well to consider; and this brings to my mind a passage in a late piece entitled the *Vicar of Wakefield*, viz. "The sounds "of Liberty, Patriotism and Britains have already "done much, its to be hop'd the true Sons of Free-"dom will prevent their doing more; I have known "many of those pretended champions for Liberty "in my time, yet do I not remember one that was "not, in his heart and in his family a tyrant,"—thus far he—How applicable this quotation to the present times, judicet lector.

Aug. 6. 1768. LIBERTATIS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

The Instructions to the Representatives of the City and County of Philadelphia, having been generally signed by the Freemen of said City & County, were delivered on saturday last to Joseph Galloway, and James Pemberton, Esq; to be by them communicated to their brethren, and are as follows,—

Philadelphia, July 30, 1768.

To the Representatives of the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

WE observe that Duties for the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue, have been lately imposed by Acts of Parliament, upon several articles of commerce, imported into these colonies. This we consider as an infringement of our natural and constitutional Rights: It is a Taxation of us by Persons who do not, and cannot represent us. Such a Taxation, therefore, takes away our Money without our Consent, and if the Parliament can do this legally and of Right, it must follow of undeniable consequence, that we have no Property, and that all we possess belongs to others, whose sovereign pleasure must determine, how long we shall be indulged in the use of those things, which our own labours, and our own cares have acquired and saved.

A Doctrine so destructive of Property, Liberty, and Happiness, we cannot but deem in the utmost degree unreasonable and unconstitutional, and being asserted by so august a body as the *British* Parliament, it strikes us with surprize, affliction and apprehension, all which are greatly increased by the violence of other measures. (6)

Not long since we beheld a Sister colony deprived of her legislative power, for no other offence, than for daring to exercise her judgment on a point confessedly within her own jurisdiction; and for refusing to put herself to a considerable expence, in obedience to an act of parliament. (c) A treatment severe to the immediate objects of it; dangerous and alarming to others; but this we perceive is not to be the utmost extent of *American* servitude.

The House of Representatives in the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay* roused by the common danger, candidly and wisely communicated their sentiments, and proceedings to the other assemblies on the continent, it being "necessary that all possible care should be taken, that the Representations of the several assembies, upon so delicate a point, should *harmonize* with each other." This behaviour of that truly respectable House, so prudent with regard to themselves, so affectionate with regard to other colonies, & so loyal with regard to our gracious Sovereign, is represented in ministerial language, as a 'measure of most factious tendency, and a flagitious attempt to disturb the public peace.' (d) Nor have these reproaches satisfied the resentment of administration. The house of Representatives has been required "to rescind the Resolution that gave birth to the circular Letter," and because they have magnanimously refused to betray the liberties of these colonies, they have been *dissolved* in an insulting manner. Besides this, the assembly of *Maryland* has been prorogued by their governor in obedience to a ministerial order, because they could not be prevailed on to "resent & treat with contempt" the letter from the Speaker of the house of Representativs of the *Massachusetts Bay*.

These measures excite in our minds the strongest sense of PUBLIC DANGER. On the one hand, we hear claims set up destructive to our rights, on the other, threatenings uttered if we offer to oppose those claims. But as no ministerial Rhetorick can persuade us that a denial of the authority of parliament, in cases pernicious to Liberty, is to "subvert the principles of the constitution," or that to be deeply sensible of oppressions, humbly to complain of them, and peaceably (though jointly) to seek redress of them, is a "factious and flagitious attempt to disturb the public peace;" we therefore do, in the most earnest manner, call upon you to exert yourselves at the next meeting of Assembly, for procuring a redress of our present grievances; and for promoting a cordial *Union* in sentiments and measures with the other Colonies, on which union alone the happiness of the whole undoubtedly depends.

We recommend it to you to exert yourselves as soon as the House meets, that a Petition to his Majesty, a Memorial to the House of Lords, and a Remonstrance to the House of Commons, be immediately drawn up and transmitted home. Too much dispatch cannot be used at this important crisis; as we are fully persuaded, that nothing is so likely to overwhelm the colonies with calamities, as an appearance of disunion among them. In these addresses we desire you to express, with all possible force of language, our loyalty to his Majesty, our firm attachment to the *British* constitution, and our affection to the people of the parent country. That we value and revere the connexion between her and us above every thing but *Religion* and *Liberty*, that we *know* it is the band of peace and prosperity, that, influenced by these sentiments, we ever have been, are, and always shall be ready and willing, upon every just occasion, to demonstrate our loyalty and duty, by every method in our power.—But, with equal zeal and firmness, are immoveably resolved to assert and maintain the inestimable Rights and Liberties given us by GOD, and confirmed to us by the Constitution.

For *Charlestown, South-Carolina*,
The Sloop HAWK,
Captain *Joseph Emerson*,
Will sail in about Ten Days.—For Freight or Passage apply to *Richard Clarke & Son*, who have a Quantity of Ship Bread to dispose of reasonably. *August* 15 1768.

Choice Newcastle COALS,
To be sold on board the Ship *Industry*, *Alexander Smith*, Commander, lying at *Wheelwright*'s Wharf. Enquire of the Master on board, or of RALPH INMAN, Esq; at his Store on *Green*'s Wharf.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
on Monday the 3d of *October* next, at the House of Mr. PAUL PRITCHARD, in *Halifax, Nova Scotia*,
20,000 Acres of undivided Land
in the Township of *Olmaston*, in the River *St. John*, laying about 23 Miles up the River, on the East Side, and is some of the best Land in the Province.

Also, 5000 Acres of choice Land, situate on *Tushet* River, near *Cape-Sable*, with a Number of fine Islands, and a considerable Quantity of Marsh Land. The Plan of said Land to be seen by applying to the Printers.——This is a fine Tract of Land and very convenient for the Fishery.

TO BE LET,
One Half of a Dwelling-House,
consisting of a Cellar, Lower Room, Chamber and Garret; also one half of a large Barn, with about 4 or 5 Acres of Land, including the Orchard & Salt-Marsh, situate in *Malden*, about two Miles from *Winnisimet* Ferry, the same Distance from *Penny* Ferry, and half a Mile from the Meeting-House, very suitable and convenient for a Shoemaker who uses the *Boston* Market. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD, or LETT,
A large Dwelling-House with four
Rooms on a Floor, with great Accommodations within and without, situated in Bennet-street, a little to the Southward of the late Rev. Dr. *Cutler*'s Church, lately occupied by Capt. *Benja Hammett*. Enquire of *Thomas Hubbard*, Esq; who has the Disposal thereof.

Left with the Subscriber at *Ashby*,
about the 20th Day of *April* last, by a Person who called himself *James Fitch*, of the Colony of *Connecticut*, a brown coloured Mare, supposed to be 12 Years old, about thirteen Hands and an half high: The Proper Owner may have said Mare again by applying to the Subscriber and paying the Cost of this Advertisement, together with other Charges that have or may arise. *Jacob Puffer*.
August 4th, 1768.
N.B. It is suspected that the above Mare was stollen.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,
Warranted Pure,
MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON,
in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles*.—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town*.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

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1 vid. Circular Letter pa. 43.

vid petition to ye King & Letters to the Ministry in the Index

(a) vid. the List pa. 161

(b) vid pa. 748 vol. 1

(c) vid. Billeting act pa. 274.

(d) vid L^d Hillsboroughs Circular Letter pa. 149.

1 New York. See Page 218—225. By Mr Dickinson Author of the Farmers Letters pa. 781. Vol. 1. & vid pa. 157.—Molas. Act page 9—Glass act: pa. 735. Vol. 1.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston Evening-Post*. (No. 1717.)

MONDAY, August 22. 1768.

Freſh Advices.

TUESDAY laſt arrived here Capt. St Barbe, *in a Snow from* Falmouth, *by whom we have ſeveral publick Prints in the Month of* June *laſt, from which we have extracted the following Articles, viz.*

LONDON, June 1.

YEſterday a body of ſailors aſſembled again at Deptford, and unrigged ſuch outward-bound ſhips as were ready to ſail.

They write from Parma, that the Pope continuing ſtill reſolute in regard to the Bull iſſued againſt the Duke of Parma, the King of Portugal has made a common cauſe of it with the other Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon, in conſequence of which a Miniſter is expected ſhortly in Italy from that Court. This Junction in the Family Compact may ſerve perhaps to explain ſome matters relative to the conduct of the ſame Court, during the laſt war.

The Commandant of the fort of Rio Grande, in the Braſils, has been lately hanged at Liſbon, for High Treaſon, and maintaining illicit correſpondences in that country; and all the other perſons concerned, after a long impriſonment, have been baniſhed the territories of his Portugueſe Majeſty forever.

By an expreſs which came over land from India and arrived on Saturday, there is advice, that peace was reſtored in thoſe parts, and that by an article of the treaty the Engliſh were to be indemnified for the expences of the war.

By ſome preparations making at Deptford, one or more of the royal yatchs is going to be fitted out for a foreign voyage; but the perſonages to embark on board thereof is not yet certainly known, but variouſly ſpoken of.

Saturday died, in Upper Brook-Street, Groſvenor Square, the Earl of Dalkeith, only ſon of his Grace the Duke of Beuccleugh, who was a few days ago inoculated for the ſmall-pox.

We hear that foreign ſervants are now in ſuch great eſteem, that a cook's wages is an hundred guineas per annum for ten years certain; after which an annuity of forty pounds a year is ſettled for life.

We hear that a marriage will be ſolemnized in a few days, between the Earl of Hillſborough and the Right Honourable Lady Legge, Baroneſs of Stawell, Relict of the late Right Hon. Henry Bilſon Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is ſaid that intelligence has been receiv'd from Boſton in New-England, that the people have refuſed to pay the Cuſtom-Houſe duties, and have ſolicited, by circular letters, all the colonies upon the continent to join in this reſolution; and that the Boſtonians ſent word to the Cuſtom houſe officers, that they might live there as private people, but if they attempted to execute their orders, they muſt take the conſequence.

June 2. There was a report yeſterday, but we hope it is without foundation, that the plague had made its appearance at a great trading ſea port in the Mediterranean.

Monday a Courier arrived here from Warſaw, and brought diſpatches for Mr. Montagu, the Poliſh Agent, which he immediately communicated to Lord Weymouth. We hear that, in general, the King's affairs wore a better aſpect. That the Ruſſian General Podgaryſhany had defeated a principal body of Confederates at Chmelnick in Podolia, on the 2d ult. and had killed and made priſoners 1000 more on the 7th.

By the epiſtle from the yearly meeting of the people called Quakers, held in London, by adjournments, from the 23d of the fifth month, 1768, to the 28th of the ſame, it appears among other things, that the ſufferings of Friends, brought in this year, being chiefly for Tythes, and thoſe called Church-rates, in England and Wales, amount to 3469 l. and upwards; and thoſe in Ireland to 1560 l. and upwards. And by accounts from the ſeveral quarterly-meetings in England, and by epiſtles from Wales, North Britain, Ireland, Holland, New York, Penſylvania, and New Jerſey, and from Maryland we are adviſed, that ſeveral have joined the Society, through convincement, in divers places; and that conſiderable openneſs appears in many parts towards the teſtimony of truth.

June 4. A nobleman from a neighbouring kingdom, it is ſaid has lately arrived to make ſome complaints of another noble perſonage.

We are told that an extraordinary council is ſhortly to be ſummoned on purpoſe to conſider of the laſt advices from Boſton.

The late diſturbances on the river have ſubſided & both ſailors and coal-heavers are now gone to work.

Mansfield.

Corſica is now the ſubject of much diſcourſe. We hear the French perſiſt in their deſign of taking poſſeſſion of it for themſelves, which hath occaſioned much altercation between our Ambaſſador in France, and the French miniſtry.

We alſo further hear, that our Government are reſolved to oppoſe them in their intentions, but hitherto are not agreed in the manner of doing it. A gentleman, well acquainted with the iſland, went yeſterday to Hayes, of his own accord, to Lord Chatham, to give him an account of the ſame.

It has been reported, but with what truth we pretend not to ſay, (we hope it entirely falſe) that a law will be propoſed for empowering the military to act in conjunction with a civil power in a more effectual manner than now permitted.

Another report was, that five regiments were to be brought from Ireland.

Yeſterday a motion was made in the Court of King's Bench, againſt the publiſhers of the laſt North Briton, No 50 to ſhew cauſe why an attachment ſhould not be granted againſt them, which they are to do on Monday next.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham at preſent enjoys a better ſtate of health than his Lordſhip has done for theſe five years paſt.

It is ſaid that the reaſon of the Parliament continuing to ſet by ſhort adjournments, is to have the immediate advice of the great Aſſembly of the nation, in caſe of any future riots.

June 7. It is reported that Admiral How is to command a fleet of nine men of war of the line, to be ſent this ſummer on an expedition of importance to the Mediterranean.

It is alſo ſaid that an Ambaſſador is ſhortly expected in town from the Emperor of Morocco.

We hear it is reſolved not to ſubmit to the arbitrary demands of the Emperor of Morocco.

A Correſpondent deſires we may recommend it to individuals, that in the midſt of all their zeal for number *Forty Five*, they will not forget to *take care of Number* ONE.——— No unneceſſary caution, as appears from a number of melancholy inſtances!

Accounts from North America mention a general diſcontent of the inhabitants there, at their increaſe of taxes and other impoſitions.

Saturday Mr. Wilkes entertained his friends with a turtle for dinner, in honor of his Majeſty's birth day.

The ſame night, by order of John Wilkes, Eſq; the King's Bench Priſon was illuminated, and ſeveral fire-works plaid off.

Saturday the North Briton Extra, Number IV. was read in Weſtminſter-Hall, introduced by the Attorney-General, with an affidavit annexed, that it was bought publickly; when among other things it was pronounced to be the ſtandard of rebellion, &c.

On Sunday laſt died at Marlborough, on his journey to Bath, George Cooke, Eſq; one of the Knights of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, one of the joint paymaſters of his Majeſty's forces, and Colonel of the weſtern battalion of the Middleſex militia.—Serjeant Glynn has declared himſelf a candidate in his room.

This week ſeveral workmen in the manufactory of Baize at Colcheſter, were engaged to embark for Boſton, New-England.

Laſt night a Gentleman laid a wager of 100 guineas to five, that Mr. Serjeant Glynn will be returned member for Middleſex.

The following toaſt is now univerſally drank in the moſt polite companies in this metropolis, *Champaine* to Mr. *Wilkes*, and *real Pain* to his *Enemies*.

We are informed, that a celebrated Commedian, who died a few days ago, was poiſoned by a mere accident.

A few days ago, at a public houſe in Newcaſtle, noted for good beer, the landlord having occaſion to tap a butt, conſiſting of 120 gallons, and perceiving it marked No 45, immediately brought a ſample thereof to ſome men drinking in the houſe, telling them at the ſame time from whence it was taken.—Upon this the company agreed to ſit and drink it out, and, being joined by ſome other parties, the butt was emptied in about ſix hours. In one of the parties was Alexander Williamſon, an honeſt Scotſman, (commonly called *Sandy the Walker*) belonging to Morpeth whom they made toaſt maſter, and who, amongſt other toaſts, propoſed the following: *The King, Mr Wilkes, Mr. Eyre*, (the late Candidate for Morpeth) and *Liberty*. The above Scotſman generouſly treated all his party.

It is affirmed by thoſe who affect to be deeply ſkilled in the *arcana* of politicks that Great Britain has not the leaſt intention to intermmeddle in the affair tranſacting by the French, relative to Corſica.

From the Sherburne Mercury, *June* 13.

We cannot but flatter ourſelves, that moſt of the readers of our paper are ſuch friends to Liberty, that they will receive with the moſt heart felt pleaſure the news we give them this week, that Mr Wilkes, the Great Aſſertor of the Liberties of this Country, is now reſtored to all the rights and priviledges of it, of which he has been long deprived by an ILLEGAL proceeding.—And it is but a juſt debt of gratitude to ſay, that the people owes more to him, than to all or any of the patriots of the preſent times. Beſides the total overthrow of that arbitrary and dangerous practice to public liberty, General WARRANTS, the ſpirit, intrepidity, and firmneſs, with which he declares againſt a Lord Chief Juſtice, for having altered a record at his chambers, will, there is reaſon to think, have ſuch an effect, that it will be never attempted again; which cannot but be wiſhed for. And the eyes of the people are ſo opened to their juſt rights, that there is much likelihood that all the ſlaviſh remains among us of Star Chamber proceedings will be totally aboliſhed.—Mr Bingley, who has lately been ſerved with an attachment for publiſhing the North Briton, No 50, when he appeared in the Court of King's Bench on Tueſday laſt, to ſhew cauſe why an attachment ſhould not be iſſued againſt him, intended to make a defence himſelf, Council having declined undertaking to make it for him; but he was not permitted by the Court to do it; he has, however, ſince appealed to the public, by publiſhing the Defence he intended to have made in Court, in which the ſpirit of the liberty of antient Rome, even in the pureſt days of freedom, breathes forth. After aſſerting and ſhowing how the charges brought in No. 50, againſt Lord M—ſfield are founded in FACT, he concludes, "However, my Lords, whatever my offence "may be, I deſire to have it determined by a Jury "of my OWN countrymen. The favourable and "glorious appeal of Engliſhmen is to GOD and their "country. To them I ſtand or fall. I ſhall REFUSE to anſwer any queſtions by way of interro-"gatories on ATTACHMENT. There can be no pre-"text for denying me a trial by Jury. The way of "attachment is a STAR-CHAMBER proceſs; to "which I will not ſubmit: it is UNLAWFUL; it is "unprecedented in ſuch a caſe. My Lords, I am "an Engliſhman, and I DEMAND, as my RIGHT, a "trial by Jury."

The following extraordinary Copy of a Letter, dated Nov. 1767, from a lady whoſe veracity, it is ſaid, is not to be doubted, is given us in the laſt London Magazine.—A poor woman near Hungerford, had laboured many years under a moſt inveterate cancer in her breaſt. A Gentleman in that neighbourhood told her, if ſhe would uſe toads as directed they would cure her. Agreeable to his order ſhe applied eight toads, tied up in muſlin bags, to eight holes in her breaſt, which ſucked amazingly.—The toads faſtened eagerly like leeches.——When they had ſucked themſelves full, they dropped off in agonies, terrible to behold.——I do not hear they gave any pain, but, on the contrary, her pains abated from the firſt application. She repeated this till ſhe had demoliſhed 120 toads. By which time the wounds were healed, and her breaſt was of the uſual ſize. She has been well ever ſince.

The toads were applied every night. The better ſhe grew, the longer they lived, and the longer they ſucked. The woman, full of gratitude, went to a poor man at Lambourne, in Wiltſhire, who had long gone double with a cancer in his back. One Mr. H——y was there laſt week, and ſays, the man is abſolutely cured. During the woman's attendance on him, ſhe was ſent for to a phyſican's wife at Calne in the ſame county. But, to her honour, ſhe would not leave the poor man till he was quite cured.—She is now with the phyſician's wife. I ſaw two letters, with every minute circumſtance, wrote by doctor B.s lady, who is at Mrs——near Hungerford, and not far from the poor woman's pariſh. This lady conſtantly attended her till the cure was compleated.

An Officer of Houſands in Poland, with his party, being inſulted by a Ruſſian Officer at the head of 300 men, the Houſands fell upon the Ruſſians, and cut them to pieces.

Some letters from Leghorn mention, that the French had juſt landed a large train of artillery at Baſtia in Corſica.

Private letters from Paris inform, that the Genoeſe have engaged to build thirty ſhips for the ſervice of France.

We are aſſured by letters from Rome, that upon the Pope's refuſal to withdraw the brief againſt the Duke of Parma, the Miniſters of France and Spain ſaid, "Your Holineſs muſt not then be ſupprized, if you ſhould ſoon hear the news of Avignon, Caſtro, and Ronciglione, being taken."

They adviſe from Leghorn, that a ſquadron of French men of war was daily expected in the ſeas of Corſica; the Commander of which was ſaid to have received orders to permit no ſhips of that nation to hoiſt any other than the flag of a Genoa.

LONDON, June 9.

YESTERDAY morning Mr. Wilkes was brought from the prison of the King's Bench to the Court. The Judges came about nine. It had been mentioned the last term, that a new argument was desired, and that new ground might be taken for the reversal of the outlawry. At the opening of the court, Mr. Wilkes made a short speech, that he was perfectly satisfied with the state of the argument, as it was left by Mr. Serjeant Glynn; that he did not mean to quit the firm and solid ground on which it rested, and was perfuaded, from the justice of the court, that his outlawry must be reversed. The Attorney-General then in support of the outlawry entered upon a very long argument, to which no one of Mr. Wilkes's Council replied. The judges afterwards delivered their opinions very fully, and were unanimous that the outlawry was ILLEGAL, and must be REVERSED. Their Lordships differed as to their reasons, but all concurred in the reverfal, and the irregularity of the proceedings.

The Attorney General then demanded judgment on the two verdicts. Mr. Wilkes declined to avail himself of several points in arrest of judgment. He said, that when he had the honour of appearing before that court on the 20th of April, he had stated the case of the alteration of the records at Lord Mansfield's own house, that his Lordship had replied; but that however his Lordship had delivered only his own opinion; and the opinion of one Judge, however distinguished for great ability, was not the judgment of the Court, which he desired, and submitted to, and begged that his Counsel might argue that, and some other points of importance. Several things were afterwards mentioned by the Attorney General and by Mr. Wilkes's, Counsel. At last the Court fixed next Tuesday to debate, whether both verdicts ought not to be set aside on the objections as to the records having been altered, and that the informations were not filed by the proper officer, but by the Solicitor-General; so that it is possible that Mr. Wilkes may be discharged on Tuesday next.

This morning No. 51. of the North-Briton, was read in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster-Hall, before the Judges, which occasioned a good deal of pleasantry; and we hear no attachments have yet been granted against any publishers of the North-Britons. The publisher of No. 50. is to give in bail to-morrow for his appearance the last day of term.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wilkes Counsel and Solicitor attended him at the King's Bench prison, and settled the farther proceedings against Lord Halifax, which were suspended by the outlawry.

Mr. Wilkes, it is said, might have been admitted to bail, but he declined it, was remanded back to the King's Bench prison, whither he went as privately as possible, through the Court of Requests, down to Parliament-stairs, where he crossed the river in a boat, and was met on the other side by a carriage, which conveyed him privately to the above prison.

The Right Hon the Lord Mansfield made a very long and elaborate speech yesterday on the subject of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry, and in justification of his own conduct, which had been the cause of much popular abuse being thrown out against his Lordship.

We hear from Sunderland, that the keelmen and sailors, near Two Thousand in number, have arisen on account of the Fitters not paying their wages as usual, and made them pay their demands for twenty years back, by which they have collected upwards of 500 l. They made the Masters, who did not directly comply, ride the poll, &c. A party of soldiers were sent from Newcastle, but they were soon drove back.

The coalheavers still keep in bodies, and lie in wait for every sailor they can meet with, to put them to death. There were a large body of them assembled in Stepney-fields last Sunday, armed with pistols, cutlasses, &c. who attacked about 40 sailors who had landed at Blackwall, just come from India, whom they used in a cruel manner, notwithstanding they assured them they did not belong to any ships in the coal trade. There are not above 150 of these coalheavers but what would be glad to go to work again, if they were not overawed by the above number, who call themselves the White-Boys, and are really so, who fled from Ireland sometime ago. —What a pity it is that such a banditti as this should be suffered to strike such terror all along the river Thames, and to the inhabitants in about those quarters.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN Mr. Wilkes appeared before the Court of King's Bench, and the L—— C—— J—— declared Mr. Wilkes was not before him—————— A gentleman asked the ******* Ambassador, then present, Whether he did not think it very extraordinary?

The Ambassador replied—No, not in ENGLAND. In any country, it WOULD have been very extraordinary; for we believe in the real presence.

ANECDOTE.

The honest old D—— of ——, from the following declaration which he made tother day, seems to have a very different idea of a mob from that which is entertained by some of our present mighty men:

"I love a mob (said he). I headed a mob once myself. We owe the Hanover succession to a mob."

And it is remarkable, that those who have distinguished themselves so much lately against the mob, are the descendants of those very persons who distinguished themselves as much formerly against the Hanover succession.

† Lord chief Justice ‖ Spanish
Δ Duke of New Castle. } Lord Jn Wilkes * Newgate. } vid. pa. 180.
Hallifax

LONDON, June 16.

The following is a list of the late changes:

Richard Rigby, Esq; sole Paymaster of the Forces, in the room of George Cooke, Esq; deceased, and Thomas Townshend, jun. Esq; deceased.

Lord Clare, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, in the room of Mr. Rigby.

Lord Hillsborough, first Lord of Trade, and to continue Secretary for the Colonies.

About half past eight o'clock Tuesday morning Mr. Wilkes arrived at the Court of King's Bench, Westminster-hall, and about half an hour after that time the Judges came into Court, when the arguments on the arrest of judgment were entered on, by Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Thurloe, and Sir Fletcher Norton, on behalf of the Crown; and by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Davenport, on the part of the Defendant. Mr. Serjeant Glynn entered farther than he had before done on the impropriety of the information being filed by the Solicitor General; but the Court were so clearly of opinion the business of the Attorney-General (in case of there being a vacancy in that office) must necessarily devolve on the Solicitor-General, that it was judged needless to say more on that head. The whole that Mr. Wilkes then had to avail himself of was the alteration of the record; which having been very learnedly and elaborately canvassed, the Court declared themselves fully of opinion, that the alteration of the record at the Judges's chambers was what they had an indispensable right to in the course of practice. After which the informations against Mr. Wilkes were read; and Lord Mansfield stated to the Court the evidence as it stood on the former trial; when Mr. Attorney General and Sir Fletcher Norton gave their opinions in aggravation of the case, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn answered in extenuation. Mr. Wilkes then desired that judgment might be passed, but was told that the Court having heard the opinion of Counsel on both sides, and some material observations having been offered, it was necessary to take these into consideration; but was assured that though no day could be fixed for that purpose, no time should be delayed to bring it to an issue.

Mr. Wilkes returned to Prison from Parliament Stairs, and landed at King's Arms Stairs, as being the nearest to it.

Among the vast crowd that attended yesterday se'nnight at Westminster-hall, and expressed their joy at the deliverance of Mr. Wilkes from his outlawry, a Girl about 13 years of age, it seems, crying out a little rudely or irreverently, "Wilkes and Liberty!" was ordered into custody; but after being detained some time, and expressing sorrow for the offence, she was reprimanded and discharged.

The number of persons who assembled in Westminster hall is incredible, and considering the concourse, were remarkably quiet till about four o'clock, when they began to be impatient, but were not guilty of much irregularity.

A noble Lord said lately to a gentleman his acquaintance, "I am informed that you got Mr. Wilkes sixty one votes at his late election; but hoped for his sake it was not true, as he should be sorry to hear that any of his friends voted for a person of Mr. Wilkes's principles. The gentleman, after thanking his Lordship for his candid opinion, answered, "It is not true, on my honour: I did not get Mr. Wilkes sixty-one votes; but I assure your Lordship, I and my friends made just 121 single votes for Mr. Wilkes; and as I am independent, on any future occasion will get 200, without one shilling expence to Mr. Wilkes.

Letters from Lynn Regis mention, that on receiving the news there of the reversal of Mr. Wilkes's Outlawry, very great rejoicing were made, such as the ships displaying their colours, ringing of bells, illuminations bonfires, &c.

It is said, that an offer has lately been made to a certain popular Gentlemen, of a present, equal to the amount of the capital prize in the lottery, if he would sign a general release to a noble L——, and three others, for some illegal proceedings formerly exercised upon the person and property of a certain Gentleman then resident in Westminster; which offer he refused, being determined to make no other end than by the laws of his country. (a)

It is said Mr. Bingley will stand Candidate for Middlesex, in the room of Geo. Cooke, Esq; if he succeeds, Middlesex will have one Member in King's Bench Prison and the other in N——e. *

They have had severe Storms of Thunder and Lightning, with Rain and Hail the Beginning of this Month, at Hereford, Lancaster, lower Part of Surry, Kent, &c which has done great Damage.

Yesterday Laurence Sullivan, an Irish Coal heaver, died of the wounds he received in the riot at Shadwell.

Two men, killed by the coal heavers, now lie in Shadwell church yard to be owned.

A sailor who was beat on saturday night in an unmerciful manner, died yesterday.

Above 20 more coal-heavers concerned in the late riots are in custody for examination.

Last night 15 more of the riotous coal-heaver were taken into custody, and as it is imagined that the greatest part of them are now taken, it is hoped such measures will be pursued as will prevent the like outrages for the future, by removing the grievances of those who have been oppressed, and punishing the guilty.

On monday seven Coalheavers were taken into custody at Wapping, for being concerned in murdering several persons in the late riots there, and were conducted under a strong guard to the Gatehouse, Westminster, for examination.

During the late campaign in St. George's Fields, an old woman asked a Scotch soldier if he was at the battle of Culloden?—"Yes, replied he, I was."—"And was it *there*," cried the woman, "that "you learnt to fire at your countrymen?"

Yesterday the four Coalheavers, who were committed on suspicion of the murder of Beattie, were examined before Sir John Fielding, when John Grainger was discharged thereof, and the other three remanded to Newgate.

The same day Richard Corpwell, David Clarke, and the above-named John Grainger, were committed to Newgate, charged on oath with wilfully and maliciously shooting at Mr. Green, in his house at Wapping.

The same day Patrick Lynch and Matthew Burn were committed to Newgate, charged with assembling with divers others in a tumultuous manner, at Shadwell, and feloniously beginning to pull down Mr. Marsden's house.

Extract of a Letter from Aleppo, March 8.

"Letters from Bassora, dated Dec. 30 advise, that the English, on account of an unforseen accident, had been obliged to suspend their expedition against Ormus; that the man of war, commanded by Capt. Price, having gone down the river with a small squadron, the powder took fire, through the carelessness of some sailors and the vessel blew up, together with the commander, officers of artillery, and all the crew, except only 300 men, among whom were eleven Europeans."

Falmouth, June 2. Arrived, the Lord Hyde packet-boat, Goddard, from New York.

Bristol, June 2. Arrived, the Elton, from New-York; the Success, from Philadelphia. Entred out, the Success, for Philadelphia.

Falmouth, June 9. Arrived the Britannia, from Falmouth in New-England.

JUNE 11. It is reported, that the ministry have declared against the measure of expulsion, for the sake of restoring peace and unanimity at home, that they may the better be able to attend to our foreign affairs, some of which are in a critical situation.

The crowd at Westminster-hall on Wednesday to hear Mr. Wilkes's outlawry argued, was so extremely numerous, that they broke down the door of the King's Bench before the Judges came.

Wednesday evening there were bonfires in various parts of the town, on account of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry being reversed.

We are informed from undoubted authority, that the corporation of Aylesbury have erected a flag upon the town hall, with an inscription of Wilkes & Liberty in gold letters.

At a very considerable meeting of Freeholders in the county of Middlesex, on Thursday last, they unanimously agreed to support the interest of Mr. Serjeant Glynn, at the ensuing election, for his spirited and disinterested behaviour in a certain great popular affair.

The drying-pan, which was 6600lb. weight, belonging to Ewell powder-mills, was, by an explosion, a few days since, carried upwards of 100 yards from the mills; the boughs and branches of large trees, a mile distant from the mills, were torn off, so that some trees were left mere trunks: the damage sustained is computed at upwards of 8000l.

Some letters from Hamburgh mention, that four transports laden with naval and ordnance stores for Corsica, have been stopt and had their cargoes taken out by order of the government.

They write from Lisbon that a Portuguese Jesuit, late from Paraguay, had been arrested at Oporto, disguised under a lay habit, and had already made some very important discoveries relative to the concealment of considerable treasures brought home by the Fathers from South-America.

Ran away from *Samuel Lee*, of *Manchester*, on the 4th of August, a likely Negro Fellow about 20 Years old, short and pretty thick sett, and spry; understands Farming Business, and is something Bow-Leg'd, and born in New England. Had on when he went away a check Woollen Shirt, and a strip'd cotton and wool Jacket, and blue Yarn Stockings, and also had with him a red Cambblet Jacket, trim'd with Silver. Whoever shall take up said Negro and confine him in any of his Majesty's Goals, or send him to the Subscriber, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, & all necessary Charges paid by SAMUEL LEE.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

(a) vid. Account of Jn Wilkes Esq. pa 125

THE Boston- AND COUNTRY Gazette, JOURNAL.

No. 699.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1768.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

The Instructions to the Representatives of the City and County of Philadelphia (promised in our last) having been generally signed by the Freemen of said City and County, were delivered on Saturday last to JOSEPH GALLOWAY, and JAMES PEMBERTON, Esqrs. to be by them communicated to their Brethren, and are as follow.— *Philadelphia, July* 30, 1768.

To the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

WE observe that Duties for the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue, have been lately imposed by Acts of Parliament, upon several Articles of Commerce, imported into these Colonies. This we consider as an Infringement of our natural and constitutional Rights: It is a Taxation of us by Persons who do not, and cannot represent us. Such a Taxation, therefore, takes away our Money without our Consent, and if the Parliament can do this legally and of Right, it must follow of undeniable Consequence, that we have no Property, and that all we possess belongs to others, whose sovereign Pleasure must determine, how long we shall be indulged in the Use of those Things, which our own Labours, and our own Cares have acquired and saved.

A Doctrine so destructive of Property, Liberty and Happiness, we cannot but deem in the utmost Degree unreasonable and unconstitutional, and being asserted by so august a Body, as the *British* Parliament, it strikes us with Surprize, Affliction and Apprehension, all which are greatly increased by the Violence of other Measures.

Not long since we beheld a Sister Colony deprived of her legislative Power, for no other Offence, than for daring to exercise her Judgment on a Point confessedly within her own Jurisdiction; and for refusing to put herself to a considerable Expence, in Obedience to an Act of Parliament. A Treatment severe to the immediate Objects of it; dangerous and alarming to others; but this we perceive is not to be the utmost Extent of *American* Servitude.

The House of Representatives in the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, roused by the common Danger, candidly and wisely communicated their Sentiments and Proceedings to the other Assemblies on this Continent; it being "necessary that all possible Care should be taken, that the Representations of the several Assemblies, upon so delicate a Point, should *harmonize* with each other." This Behavior of that truly respectable House, so prudent with Regard to themselves, so affectionate with Regard to other Colonies, and so loyal with Regard to our gracious Sovereign, is represented in ministerial Language, as a "Measure of most factious Tendency, and a flagitious Attempt to disturb the public Peace." Nor have these Reproaches satisfied the Resentment of the Administration. The House of Representatives has been required "to rescind the Resolution that gave Birth to the Circular Letter," and because they have magnanimously refused to betray the Liberties of these Colonies, they have been *dissolved* in an insulting Manner. Besides this, the Assembly of *Maryland* has been prorogued by their Governor in Obedience to a ministerial Order; because they could not be prevailed on to "resent and treat with Contempt" the Letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the *Massachusetts-Bay*.

These Measures excite in our Minds the strongest Sense of PUBLIC DANGER. On the one Hand, we hear Claims set up destructive to our Rights, on the other, Threatenings uttered if we offer to oppose those Claims. But as no ministerial Rhetorick can persuade us that a Denial of the Authority of Parliament, in Cases pernicious to Liberty, is to "subvert the Principles of the Constitution," or that to be deeply sensible of Oppressions, humbly to complain of them, and peaceably (though jointly) to seek Redress of them, is a "factious and flagitious Attempt to disturb the public Peace;" we therefore do, in the most earnest Manner, call upon you to exert yourselves at the next Meeting of Assembly, for procuring a Redress of our present Grievances; and for promoting a cordial *Union* in Sentiments and Measures with the other Colonies, on which Union alone, the Happiness of the Whole undoubtedly depends.

We recommend it to you to exert yourselves as soon as the House meets, that a Petition to His Majesty, a Memorial to the House of Lords, and a Remonstrance to the House of Commons, be immediately drawn up and transmitted Home. Too much Dispatch cannot be used at this important Crisis; as we are fully persuaded, that nothing is so likely to overwhelm the Colonies with Calamities as an Appearance of Disunion among them. In those Addresses we desire you to express with all possible Force of Language, our Loyalty to His Majesty, our firm Attachment to the *British* Constitution, and our Affection to the People of the Parent Country. That we value and revere the Connection between her and us above every Thing but *Religion* and *Liberty*, that we *know* it is the Band of Peace and Prosperity, that, influenced by these Sentiments, we ever have been, are, and always shall be ready and willing, upon every just Occasion, to demonstrate our Loyalty and Duty, by every Method in our Power.—But, with equal Zeal & Firmness, are immoveably resolved to assert and maintain the inestimable Rights and Liberties given to us by GOD, and confirmed to us by the Constitution. (a)

TUESDAY last arrived here Capt. St. Barbe, *in a Snow from* Falmouth, *by whom we have several public Prints in the Month of* June *last, from which we have extracted the following Articles, viz.*

LONDON, May 31.

BY an express which came over land from India and arrived on Saturday, there is advice, that peace was restored in those parts, and that by an article of the treaty, the English were to to be indemnified for the expence of the war.

We hear that a marriage will be solemnized in a few days, between the Earl of Hillsborough and the Right Honourable Lady Legge, Baroness of Stawell, relict of the late Right Hon. Henry Hilson Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is said that intelligence has been received from Boston in New-England, that the people have refused to pay the Custom-House duties, and have solicited, by circular letters, all the colonies upon the continent to join in this resolution; and that the Bostonians sent word to the Custom house officers, that they might live there as private people, but if they attempted to execute their orders, they must take the consequence.

June 4. A nobleman from a neighbouring kingdom, it is said has lately arrived to make some complaints of another noble personage.

We are told that an extraordinary council is shortly to be summoned on purpose to consider of the last advices from Boston.

Corsica is now the subject of much discourse. We hear the French persist in their design of taking possession of it for themselves, which hath occasioned much altercation between our Ambassador in France, and the French ministry.

We also further hear, that our Government are resolved to oppose them in their intentions, but hitherto are not agreed in the manner of doing it. A gentleman, well acquainted with the island went yesterday to Hayes, of his own accord, to Lord Chatham, to give him an account of the same.

It has been reported, but with what truth we pretend not to say, (we hope it entirely false) that a law will be proposed for empowering the military to act in conjunction with a civil power in a more effectual manner than now permitted.

Another report was, that five regiments were to be brought from Ireland.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham at present enjoys a better state of health than his Lordship has done for these five years past.

It is said that the reason of the Parliament continuing to set by short adjournments, is to have the immediate advice of the great Assembly of the nation, in case of any future riots.

Falmouth, June 9. Arrived the Britannia, from Falmouth in New-England.

From the Sherburne Mercury, *June* 13.

We cannot but flatter ourselves, that most of the readers of our paper are such friends to Liberty, that they will receive with the most heart felt pleasure the news we give them this week, that Mr. Wilkes, the Great Assertor of the Liberties of this Country, is now restored to all the rights and priviledges of it, of which he has been long deprived by an ILLEGAL proceeding.—And it is but a just debt of gratitude to say, that the people owe more to him, than to all or any of the patriots of the present times. Besides the total overthrow of that arbitrary and dangerous practice to public liberty, GENERAL WARRANTS, the spirit, intrepidity, and firmness, with which he declares against a Lord Chief Justice for having altered a record at his chambers, will, there is reason to think, have such an effect, that it will be never attempted again; which cannot but be wished for. And the eyes of the people are so opened to their just rights, that there is much likelihood that all the slavish remains among us of Star Chamber proceedings will be totally abolished.—Mr. Bingley, who has lately been served with an attachment for publishing the North Briton, No. 50, when he appeared in the Court of King's Bench on Tuesday last, to shew cause why an attachment should not be issued against him, intended to make a defence himself. Council having declined undertaking to make it for him; but he was not permitted by the Court to do it: he has, however, since appealed to the public, by publishing the Defence he intended to have made in Court, in which the spirit of the liberty of antient Rome, even in its purest days of freedom, breathes forth. After asserting and shewing how the charges brought in No. 50, against Lord M—— are founded in FACT, he concludes, "However, "my Lords, whatever my offence may be, I desire to "have it determined by a Jury of my OWN countrymen. The favourable and glorious appeal of English men is to GOD and their country. To them I "stand or fall, I shall REFUSE to answer any questions "by way of interrogatories on ATTACHMENT. There "can be no pretext for denying me a trial by Jury. "The way of attachment is a STAR-CHAMBER process; "to which I will not submit; it is UNLAWFUL; it is "unprecedented in such a case. My Lords, I am an English man, and I DEMAND, as my RIGHT, a trial by "Jury."

ANECDOTE.

WHEN Mr. Wilkes appeared before the Court of King's Bench, and the L—— C—— J—— declared Mr. Wilkes was not before him——A gentleman asked the ******* Ambassador, then present, Whether he did not think it very extraordinary?

The Ambassador replied—No, not in ENGLAND. In my country, it WOULD have been very extraordinary; for we believe in the real presence.

ANECDOTE.

The honest old D—— of ——, from the following declaration which he made to-ther day, seems to have a very different idea of a mob from that which is entertained by some of our present mighty men:

"I love a mob (said he). I headed a mob once myself. We owe the Hanover succession to a mob."

And it is remarkable, that those who have distinguished themselves so much lately against the mob, are the descendants of those very persons who distinguished themselves as much formerly against the Hanover succession.

LONDON.

June 7. It is reported that Admiral How is to command a fleet of nine men of war of the line, to be sent this summer on an expedition of importance to the Mediterranean.

It is also said that an Ambassador is shortly expected in town from the Emperor of Morocco.

We hear it is resolved not to submit to the arbitrary demands of the Emperor of Morocco.

A Correspondent desires we may recommend it to individuals, that in the midst of all their zeal for number *Forty Five*, they will not forget to *take care of Number* ONE.——No unnecessary caution, as appears from a number of melancholy instances!

Accounts from North-America mention a general discontent of the Inhabitants there, at their increase of taxes and other impositions.

Saturday Mr. Wilkes entertained his friends with a turtle for dinner, in honor of his Majesty's birth day.

The same night, by order of John Wilkes, Esq; the King's Bench Prison was illuminated, and several fire-works play'd off.

Saturday the North Briton Extra, Number IV. was read in Westminster-Hall, introduced by the Attorney-General, with an Affidavit annexed, that it was bought publickly; when among other things it was pronounced to be the standard of rebellion, &c.

This week several workmen in the manufactory of Baize at Colchester, were engaged to embark for Boston, New-England.

The following toast is now universally drank in the most polite companies in this metropolis, *Champaine* to Mr. *Wilkes*, and *real pain* to his *Enemies*.

It is said orders are issued for double quarrantine to be performed on board all ships coming from any port in the Mediterranean.

Within these few Days the French Agents have been very busy in buying up large Quantities of Gunpowder, to be shipped for Brest. (b)

June 10. Yesterday morning Mr. Wilkes was brought from the prison of the King's Bench to the Court. The Judges came about nine. It had been mentioned the last term, that a new argument was desired, and that new ground might be taken for the reversal of the outlawry. At the opening of the court, Mr. Wilkes made a short speech, that he was perfectly satisfied with the state of the argument, as it was left by Mr. Serjeant Glynn; that he did not mean to quit the firm and solid ground on which it rested, and was persuaded from the justice of the court, that his outlawry must be reversed. The Attorney-General then in support of the outlawry entered upon a very long argument, to which no one of Mr. Wilkes's Council replied. The Judges afterwards delivered their opinions very fully, and were unanimous that the outlawry was ILLEGAL, and must be REVERSED. Their Lordships differed as to their reasons, but all concurred in the reversal, and the irregularity of the proceedings.

The Attorney General then demanded judgment on the two verdicts. Mr. Wilkes desired to avail himself of several points in arrest of judgment. He said, that when he had the honor of appearing before that court on the 20th of April, he had stated the case of the alteration of the records at Lord Mansfield's own house; that his Lordship had replied; but that however his Lordship had delivered only his own opinion; and the opinion of one Judge, however distinguished for great ability, was not the judgment of the Court, which he desired, and submitted to, and begged that his Counsel might argue that, and some other points of importance. Several things were afterwards mentioned by the Attorney General, and by Mr. Wilkes's Counsel. At last the Court fixed next Tuesday to debate, whether both verdicts ought not to be set aside on the objections as to the records having been altered, and that the informations were not filed by the proper officer, but by the Solicitor-General; so that it is possible that Mr. Wilkes may be discharged on Tuesday next.

This morning No. 51. of the North-Briton, was read in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster Hall, before the Judges, which occasioned a good deal of pleasantry; and we hear no attachments have yet been granted against any publishers of the North-Briton. The publisher of No. 50. is to give in bail to-morrow for his appearance the last day of term.

(a) Duke of Newcastle (a) vid. page 210 e in y margin for y Preference.

(b) Vid. Wilkes Life pa. 125

(a) Lord Mansfield who alterd the Records with regard to Mr Wilkes / New York / vide pa. 212.

LONDON, June 10.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wilkes's Counsel and Solicitor attended him at the King's Bench prison, and settled the farther proceedings against Lord Halifax, which were suspended by the outlawry.

Mr. Wilkes, it is said, might have been admitted to bail, but he declined it, was remanded back to the King's Bench prison, whither he went as privately as possible, through the Court of Requests, down to Parliament-stairs, where he crossed the river in a boat, and was met on the other side by a carriage, which conveyed him privately to the above prison.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mansfield made a very long and elaborate speech yesterday on the subject of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry, and in justification of his own conduct, which had been the cause of much popular abuse thrown out against his Lordship.

We are informed from undoubted authority, that the corporation of Aylesbury have erected a flag upon the town-hall, with an inscription of Wilkes and Liberty in Gold Letters.

The coalheavers still keep in bodies, and lie in wait for every sailor they can meet with, to put them to death. There was a large body of them assembled in Stepney-fields last Sunday, armed with pistols, cutlasses, &c. who attacked about 40 sailors who had landed at Blackwall, just come from India, whom they used in a cruel manner, notwithstanding they assured them they did not belong to any ships in the coal-trade. There are not above 150 of these coalheavers but what would be glad to go to work again, if they were not overawed by the above number, who call themselves the White-Boys, and are really so, who fled from Ireland sometime ago.—What a pity it is that such a banditti as this should be suffered to strike such terror all along the river Thames, and to the inhabitants in and about those quarters.

June 12. It is reported, that the ministry have declared against the measure of expulsion, for the sake of restoring peace and unanimity at home, that they may the better be able to attend to our foreign affairs, some of which are in a critical situation.

The croud at Westminster-hall on Wednesday to hear Mr. Wilkes's outlawry argued, was so extremely numerous, that they broke down the door of the King's Bench before the Judges came.

Wednesday eveping there were bonfires in various parts of the town, on account of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry being reversed.

June 16. Yesterday the Earl of Halifax Packet-Boat arrived from New-York.

The following is a list of the late Changes:

Richard Rigby, Esq; sole Paymaster of the Forces, in the room of George Cook, Esq, deceased, and Thomas Townsend, jun. Esq; deceased.

Lord Clare Vice Treasurer of Ireland, in the room of Mr. Rigby.

Lord Hillsborough, first Lord of Trade, and to continue Secretary for the Colonies.

About half past eight o'clock Tuesday morning Mr. Wilkes arrived at the Court of King's Bench, Westminster-hall, and about half an hour after that time the Judges came into Court, when the arguments on the arrest of judgment were entered on, by Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Thurloe, and Sir Fletcher Norton, on behalf of the Crown; and by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Davenport, on the part of the Defendant. Mr. Serjeant Glynn entered farther than he had before done on the impropriety of the information being filed by the Solicitor General; but the Court were so clearly of opinion the business of the Attorney General (in case of their being a vacancy in that office) must necessarily devolve on the Solicitor-General, that it was judged needless to say more on that head. The whole that Mr. Wilkes then had to avail himself of was the alteration of the record; which having been very learnedly and elaborately canvassed, the Court declared themselves fully of opinion that the alteration of the record at the Judge's chambers was what they had an indispensable right to in the course of practice. After which the informations against Mr. Wilkes were read; and Lord Mansfield stated to the Court the evidence as it stood on the former trial; when Mr. Attorney General and Sir Fletcher Norton gave their opinions in aggravation of the case, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn answered in extenuation. Mr. Wilkes then desired that judgment might be passed, but was told that the Court having heard the opinion of Council on both sides, and some material observations having been offered, it was necessary to take these into consideration, but was assured that though no day could be fixed for that purpose, no time should be delayed to bring it to an issue. (a)

Mr. Wilkes returned to Prison from Parliament Stairs, and landed at King's Arms Stairs, as being the nearest to it.

A noble Lord said lately to a gentleman his acquaintance, "I am informed that you got Mr. Wilkes sixty one votes at his late election; but hoped for his sake it was not true, as he should be sorry to hear that any of his friends voted for a person of Mr. Wilkes's principles. The gentleman, after thanking his Lordship for his candid opinion, answered, "It is not true, on my honour: I did not get Mr. Wilkes sixty one votes; but I assure your Lordship, I and my friends made just 121 single votes for Mr. Wilkes; and as I am independent, on any future occasion will get 200, without one shilling expence to Mr. Wilkes.

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It is said, that an offer has lately been made to a certain popular Gentleman, of a present, equal to the amount of the capital prize in the lottery, if he would sign a general release to a noble L—d and three others, for some illegal proceedings formerly exercised upon the person and property of a certain Gentleman then resident in Westminster; which offer he refused, being determined to make no other end than by the laws of his country. (b)

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Among the vast croud that attended yesterday se'nnight at Westminster-hall, and expressed their joy at the deliverance of Mr. Wilkes from his outlawry, a Girl about 13 years of age, it seems, crying out a little rudely or irreverently, "Wilkes and Liberty!" was ordered into custody; but after being detained some time, and expressing sorrow for the offence, she was reprimanded and discharged.

During the late campaign in St. George's Fields, an old woman asked a Scotch soldier if he was at the battle of Culloden?—"Yes, replied he, I was."—"And was it *there*," cried the woman, "that you learnt to fire at your countrymen."

HALIFAX,

AUGUST 4. Yesterday arrived the Sloop Hawke, Captain Hotchkis, from Louisbourg, with a Company of the 59th Regiment, which is ordered in Garrison here. We hear the other five Companies are embarked on board His Majesty's Ship Glasgow, Captain Allen, who is hourly expected.

On Friday Night last were brought in here as prizes a large Snow and a Brig, lately taken by His Majesty's Ship Glasgow, Capt. Allen, for being concerned in a Contraband Trade.

Last Night arrived His Majesty's Ship Beaver, Captain Belew, in 6 Days from Boston.

QUEBEC, July 21.

Friday last sailed from this Port for England, his Majesty's 15th Regiment of Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant Col. Irving; a Corps intrepidly brave, and particularly beloved, both by the Inhabitants where they have been quartered, and the Corps they have done Duty with, in all Places where they have served.——They had the Honor of being distinguished at the principal Sieges and Battles, both in this Country and the West-Indies.—When they came over in 1758, they were 783 Rank and File, of which about 57 are gone with them, and about 40 of that Number have been wounded during the Course of the late War.

Yesterday the 8th Regiment came up from the Island of Orleans, where it had been cantoned for some Time, was landed, and marched into Barracks.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 28.

We hear the Weather has been so remarkably favourable thro'out the whole Colony, that few people remember so fair a Prospect for plentiful Crops, as appears at present. May Providence long continue its blessings, and enable us to enjoy the fruits of our Labour, in Liberty and Peace.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

On Friday Morning last, about one o'Clock, came on a very violent Thunder Gust, in which several Houses in the Neighbourhood of this City received Damage by Lightning, and two Men were unfortunately killed near Sandy Run, in this County.

Saturday last Captain Spier, arrived here, after a long Passage from Glasgow, with whom came Passenger the Rev'd and learned Dr. WITHERSPOON, President of the College of Prince-Town, New-Jersey, with his Lady and Family.

NEW-YORK, August 15.

Saturday Evening last a Schooner arrived here from South-Carolina in 11 Days, with some Troops; and we hear they are destin'd for Halifax.

Yesterday afternoon the long-expected packet which sail'd the 19th of May last from Falmouth, arrived here.

BOSTON, August 22.

The Packet with the June Mail sailed from Falmouth for New-York, the 26th of June.

We hear that Capt. St. Barbe on his Passage the 26th of July near the Banks of Newfoundland, met with the Schooner Nova-Scotia Packet, commanded by the Lieutenant of a Man of War; which its said was purchased by Commodore Hood and dispatched by him for England, with Accounts of some Disturbance in this Town when the Sloop Liberty was seized and put under the Care of the Romney Man of War.

All the Advices from England agreeing, that nothing could contribute more to our obtaining a Redress of our Grievances, than the breaking off all Commerce with Britain, at least for a Season; the Merchants of this Metropolis have of themselves alone, with greater unanimity than in the Time of the Stamp-Act, come into an Agreement not to import any of the Duty Goods, untill a Repeal of those Acts, nor any other Merchandize, with a few Exceptions, from January 1, 1769, to January 1, 1770.——*May the Merchants of the other Provinces do themselves the Honor, to act with as much patriotic Disinterestedness, and America will still be free and happy.* (d)

The Public have been alarmed some Time past with the Assertions of a certain Gentleman from London, that N. R——s, Esq; upon delivering him a Packet for a certain New-England Gentleman, did inform him that it contained a Commission under the broad Seal of England, constituting and appointing him Chief Justice of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay—If this Report is not contradicted, we may plainly see, what Regard is paid to our Charter Privileges in other Instances, besides those of Taxation.

Governor Franklin, in his Proclamation for apprehending the Person or Persons who had rob'd their Province Treasury of a vast Sum of Money, promised and engaged for the Encouragement of those who might apprehend the Criminals, that he would *recommend* it to his House of Representatives to make suitable Recompence for such an important service——The good People of this Province would do well to observe, that only upon a Custom-House Officer's Complaint that 2 few Hogsheads of Molasses have been carried off from them, our G. has absolutely engaged, without any Regard to the Assembly, a very large Sum of Money for the Discovery.

Last Tuesday died, on his Passage from Jamaica to Boston, in the 37th Year of his Age, after a few Days Illness, Capt. William Shrand, a noted Sea Commander, a Man well respected among us.

To the Printer of the New-Hampshire Gazette.

IT seems some one has adventured in your Paper to ward off part of the public odium falling plenteously upon the wretched Rescinders. The good man of York had better have pray'd than wrote for his apostate Representative, and his only excuse for him is that he acted freely, and as he thought best; the greatest sinner does so, and every Representative that shall vote as he is hired, will plead not only his freedom, but conscience in excuse for his conduct—the poor York deputy's behaviour in the house for two years past, has been of one even tenor, quite sickning to the observers. (e) The Rescinders have certainly acted in such a manner that the blame must be wholly imputed to the head or the heart; the former excuse may excite pity, the latter should our utmost resentment; but be the fault to which it may, it ought totally to bar the unhappy subject from ever again representing a free People. COMMON SENSE.

By a Vessel last Week from Halifax, we learn, that the —famous C——t P——n, Esq; had wrote to a Gentleman in that Town, that "He hoped in a short Time "to be guarded from Castle-William to his Seat in "Boston, by the 24th Regiment from Nova-Scotia"—*Happy is it for Britain as well as the Colonies, that our C——l had the Resolution and Faithfulness to reject a Motion of the G. for sending for them.*

There have been frequent Interviews between his Honor the Lt. Governor and the Commissioners, since their Retirement to the Castle; particularly, last Saturday the Commissioners went early in the Morning to his Honor's Seat at Milton; and last Wednesday his Honor spent the greatest Part of the Day with them at the Castle.

The Wife of Major Rogers came to Town last Wednesday Evening:—It is said by some that the Major is innocent of the Crimes he is charged with.

We hear from Winchendon, that on the 20th July died there, and on the 22d was decently inter'd, the Rev. Mr. Daniel Stimson, Pastor of the Church in that Place, in the 37th Year of his Age.

JOSEPH BARRELL

At the third Store on the South Side the Town Dock Sells at the very lowest Rates for Cash

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, *by the Hundred, Dozen or less*; Jamaica and other brown Sugars; *Choice French Indigo*; Pepper, Allspice; Race & Ground Ginger; Rice; Flour; Chocolate; *best Durham Mustard by the Dozen or less*; Lemon; Brimstone, Copperas, Allum, Redwood, Logwood; Table Salt; *Table Fish*; Hard Soap; *Tallow's and Kippen's Snuff*; Bar Iron, Iron Ware; Sheeps Wool; Cases of Bottles, Lamp Black, &c.

New-England Rum and Jamaica Spirit.

ALSO,

BEST PISTOL POWDER; *Crockery Ware of various Kinds, and white Stone Cups and Saucers by the Crate or less*; 1 2 & 3 Gallon Stone Jugs; *Crates of Liverpool yellow Ware*; *half Pint China Bowls*; *very neat double Flint plain and flower'd Wine Glasses*; large Shook Hogsheads; Handspikes; a few Hogsheads of Leaf Tobacco, and sundry other Articles.

TO-MORROW, the 23d of *August*,

At ONE o'Clock,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,

8 Pipes choice *Madeira* WINE, a very good new Chaise and Harness, and a Parcel of Standing Rigging. *J. Russell*, Auctioneer.

On Wednesday the 7th of *September*,

At ONE o'Clock,

Will be Sold by public Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, *Boston*.

A new Schooner, Burthen about 107 Tons, as she now lays at *Newbury-Port*, single Deck, extremely well built of the best White Oak Timber and Plank.—Inventory and Conditions of Sale may be known by inquiring of *William Merland*, Merchant, at *Newbury-Port*, or of *J. Russell*, Auctioneer.

*** The Sale of Capt. *Hatch*'s Furniture, which is advertised in the last Page of this Paper to be sold on the 30th of *August*, is postpon'd to Tuesday the 6th of September.

THIS EVENING, (MONDAY) &c.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By John Gerrish,

At his VENDUE OFFICE—(NORTH-END)

CAmbricks, Lawns, fine Shirting, Checks, Variety of common and fine Linens for Mens and Womens Wear, printed Linens, Callicoes, &c. Coarse Linens, &c. Variety of Stockings, broad and narrow Cloths, some House Furniture, and many other Articles.

MONDAY—*This Evening*—North-End——J. G.

ALL Persons who have Demands on the Estate of Doctor *Elisha Savil*, late of *Braintree*, deceased, are desired to settle with *Ann Savil*, of said *Braintree*, Administratrix, &c. as soon as may be.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by T. & J. Fleet, *in* Boston, *and by* Bulkeley Emerson & Daniel Balch *in* Newbury-Port.

REMARKS on the Rev. Mr. *JAMES CHANDLER*'s SERIOUS ADDRESS to a Society at *Newbury-Port*. By JOHN TUCKER, A. M. Pastor of the first Church in *Newbury*.

TO be Sold a Farm in *Scarborough*, containing about 120 Acres, including about 10 Acres of Marsh, has been under Improvement above Seventy Years, valued at £.480, adjoining the River, and within 8 Miles of *Falmouth*, on which half the Money down, and the other half in seven Years without Interest will suit. Said Farm has produced £.106 13/4 per Annum. The Title as good as any in the Province, and a Warrantee Deed will be given.

(a) Vid. Jn. Wilkes's Life pa. 125 (b) Wilkes (c) vid. pa. 296 Vol. I (d) vid. pa. 199. Gov. Hutchinson. vid. Charter. page 1077 (e) vid. pa. 157.

1 Halifax 2 New Gate 3 Nathaniel Rogers 4 Charles Paxton 5 Council 6 Governor Page 210 7 Sayward. A vid Stamp Act. pa. 53. Vol. I.

BOSTON, August 22.

ON Monday the 15th Instant, the Anniversary of the ever-memorable FOURTEENTH OF AUGUST, was celebrated by the SONS OF LIBERTY in this Town, with extraordinary Festivity. At the Dawn, the British Flag was displayed on the *Tree of Liberty*, and a Discharge of *fourteen* Cannon, ranged under the venerable Elm, saluted the joyous Day. At Eleven o'Clock, a very large Company of the principal Gentlemen and respectable Inhabitants of the Town, met at the Hall under the Tree, while the Streets were crouded with a Concourse of People of all Ranks, public Notice having been given of the intended Celebration. The Musick began at high Noon, performed on various Instruments, joined with Voices; and concluding with the universally admired *American* Song of Liberty, the Grandeur of its Sentiment, and the easy Flow of its Numbers, together with an exquisite Harmony of Sound, afforded sublime Entertainment to a numerous Audience, fraught with a noble Ardour in the cause of Freedom: The Song was clos'd with the Discharge of Cannon and a Shout of Joy; at the same time the Windows of the Neighbouring Houses, were adorned with a brilliant Appearance of the fair Daughters of Liberty, who testified their Approbation by Smiles of Satisfaction. The following Toasts succeeded, viz.

1. Our rightful Sovereign GEORGE the Third.
2. The QUEEN, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.
3. The Sons of Liberty throughout the World.
4. The glorious Administration of 1766.
5. A perpetual Union of Great-Britain and her Colonies, upon the immutable Principles of Justice and Equity.
6. May the sinister Designs of Oppressors, both in Great-Britain and America, be for ever defeated.
7. May the common Rights of Mankind be established on the Ruins of all their Enemies.
8. Pascal Paoli and his brave Corsicans. May they never want the Support of the Friends of Liberty.
9. The memorable 14th of August, 1765.
10. Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights.
11. A speedy Repeal of unconstitutional Acts of Parliament, and a final Removal of illegal and oppressive Officers.
12. The FARMER.
13. JOHN WILKES, Esq; and all independent Members of the British Parliament.
14. The glorious NINETY-TWO, who defended the Rights of AMERICA, uninfluenced by the Mandates of a Minister, and undaunted by the Threats of a Governor.

Which being finished, the French Horns sounded; and after another Discharge of the Cannon, completing the Number NINETY-TWO, the Gentlemen in their Carriages, repair'd to the Greyhound Tavern in Roxbury, where a *frugal* and *elegant* Entertainment was provided. The Musick played during the Repast: After which the following Toasts were given out, and the repeated Discharge of Cannon spoke the general Assent.

1. The KING!
2. QUEEN and ROYAL FAMILY!
3. Lord Camden!
4. Lord Chatham!
5. Duke of Richmond!
6. Marquis of Rockingham!
7. General Conway!
8. Lord Dartmouth!
9. Earl of Chesterfield!
10. Colonel Barre!
11. General Howard!
12. Sir George Saville!
13. Sir William Meredith!
14. Sir William Baker!
15. John Wilkes, Esq; and a speedy Reversal of his Outlawry!
16. The FARMER of PENNSYLVANIA!
17. The MASSACHUSETTS NINETY-TWO!
18. Prosperity and Perpetuity to the *British Empire*, on Constitutional Principles!
19. *North-America!* And her fair *Daughters* of *Liberty!*
20. The illustrious Patriots of the Kingdom of *Ireland!*
21. The truly heroic *Pascal Paoli*, and all the *brave* Corsicans!
22. The downfall of *arbitrary* and *despotic Power* in all Parts of the Earth; and Liberty without *Licentiousness* to all Mankind!——
23. A perpetual Union and Harmony between *Great-Britain* and the *Colonies*, on the Principles of the *Original Compact!*
24. To the *immortal* Memory of that *Hero of Hero's*, William the *Third!*
25. The speedy Establishment of a *wise* and *permanent* Administration!
26. The *eight* noble Lords, and *forty worthy* Commoners, who voted for the Repeal of the *Stamp-Act* from *Principle!*
27. Dennis DeBerdt, Esq; and all the true Friends of *America* in Great-Britain, and those of Great-Britain in America!
28. The *responsible* Towns of *Salem*, *Ipswich* and *Marblehead*, with all the Absentees from the late Assembly, and their *Constituents*, who have publickly approved of the Vote against *Rescinding!*
29. May all *Patriots* be as wise as Serpents, and as harmless as Doves!
30. The *Manufactories* of *North-America*, and the *Banishment* of *Luxury*, *Dissipation* and other Vices, Foreign and Domestic!
31. The Removal of all Task-masters, and an effectual Redress of all other Grievances!
32. The *Militia* of Great-Britain and of the *Colonies!*
33. As *Iron* sharpneth *Iron*, so may the Countenance of every good and virtuous Son and Daughter of Liberty, that of his or her Friend!
34. The Assemblies on this vast and rapidly populating Continent, who have treated a late haughty and "merely ministerial" Mandate "with all that Contempt it so justly deserves"!
35. *Strong Halters, firm Blocks, and sharp Axes*, to all such as respectively deserve either of them.
36. *Scalping Salvages* let loose in *Tribes*, rather than *Legions* of *Placemen*, *Pensioners* and *Wallerizing Dragoons!*
37. The *Amputation* of any *Limb*, if it be necessary to preserve the Body *Politic* from *Perdition!*
38. The oppressed and distressed foreign *Protestants!*
39. The free and independent *Cantons* of *Switzerland!*
40. Their *High Mightinesses* the States General of *Seven* United Provinces!
41. The King of *Prussia!*
42. The *Republic* of *Letters!*
43. The LIBERTY of the PRESS.
44. *Spartan, Roman, British Virtue*, and *Christian Graces conjoined!*
45. Every Man under his own Vine! under his own Fig-Tree! None to make us afraid! And let all the People say, AMEN!

Upon this happy Occasion, the whole Company, with the Approbation of their Brethren in Roxbury, consecrated a Tree in the Vicinity; under the Shade of which, on some future Anniversary, they may commemorate the Day, which shall liberate AMERICA from her present Oppression! Then making an agreeable Excursion round Jamaica Pond, in which Excursion they receiv'd the kind Salutation of a Friend to the Cause, by the Discharge of Cannon. At Six o'Clock they return'd to Town; and passing in slow and orderly Procession thro' the principal Streets, and round the State-House, they retired to their respective Dwellings.—It is allowed that this Cavalcade surpass'd all that has ever been seen in America.——The Joy of the Day was manly, and an uninterrupted Regularity presided thro' the whole.

Messrs. EDES & GILL,

Concord, August 19, 1768.

THE Author of an *Address to the Clergy in your last Paper* is a little out, if he apprehends that those of that Order in the Country are unaffected with the present Appearances; on the contrary, I can inform him that they have and are turning the Days of their Association Meetings into Days of Prayer; and that, a very few excepted, who are under the baleful Influence of a falling Star, *most of Men* are more warmly attached to the Civil as well as Religious Rights of Americans, or have done more to possess the People with right Apprehensions concerning them. Legis Execution, *instead* of Legislation, cannot be palm'd upon them as an Orthodox Tenet by all the Plausibility of the Courtier, neither have they been fascinated by his Speeches and Harrangues thro' the several Counties into the Belief that the late Regulations are not only harmless but friendly to the Colonies—Though they have not dropt the Christian Minister for the Politician, they yet with a manly Freedom, give their Opinion concerning the Conduct of those in public Station; the Man that would build his Greatness on the Ruins of his Country, by accepting a Place or Pension, is heartily pitied if not despised by them, while those Patriots who in spite of Threats or Bribes exert themselves for the Safety and Happiness of the Whole, are the Men whom they esteem and honor.

I am indeed not insensible that one or two Gentlemen in Boston have had the Credit of being somewhat Lukewarm; but let the Author of the Address exercise a little Patience, and he may possibly have the Pleasure to see them turn out zealous Supporters of the good Cause:—The Enchanter, to use a modern Phrase, has lately done for himself; a pension'd Cloud highly charged, soon passing, he reached his Hand and received the Shock:—Thus have I beheld a tall and spreading green Bay Tree, struck with the Fire of Heaven, the Leaves withered, the Branches fell, and only an unsheltering Trunk remained, to inform Passengers what it once had been! W.

Jane Eustis

HAS Imported in Capt. Prince, and other Vessels from LONDON, and has to sell at her Shop in King-Street, the North Side of the Town-House.

Rich brocades, brown and other

coloured ducapes, brown paduasoys, black ditto, bloom colour'd and brown 3-4 and half-ell mantuas, black taffity, black and brown ell-wide persians, half-ell and half-yard ditto, all colours, white, blue and black flowered sattin for cloaks, white and black plain sattin, pelong sattins, a variety script and flowered lutestrings, new-fashion painted silk, rose colour'd and green English damask, white and black farsnet for handkerchiefs, brolioes, fine book muslin, Irish linnens, checks, cambricks, lawns, spriz'd ditto for aprons, long lawns, kenting, Barcelona, handkerchiefs and check handkerchiefs, mens, womens and childrens hose of all sorts, some mens outsize ditto, womens and childrens silk mitts, womens outsize ditto, mens and womens black and white silk gloves and mitts, calismancoes, tammies, durants, bengalls, peniascoes, black uncut thick sett, patent-wove stays and stay cloth, fine cap lace, blond and bone laces, brocade, sattin, Russell and calismanco shoes, clogs and goloshoes, stone and wax necklaces and earings, stone buckles and broaches, gauzes, chip hatts and bonnets, boys white beaver hatts, jockey caps, silver trimings, hair powder, combs, Turlington's balsam, Eau De Luce, Lavender and Hungary Water, Bibles, Testaments and Spelling Books, Kippen's snuff, ribbons in small lotts at 20 and half for one from the maker's printed list, some black and white alamode hatts and capuchines, gauze gowns, ruffles and caps for less than the sterling cost—China per the Chest or smaller Quantity—Excellent Hyson and Bohea TEA, Cheap.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq's. Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.——Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rate.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

CASH will be given by *Benjamin* and *Edward Davis*, for FLAX SEED this Season. Aug. 22, 1768.

Lately Published in *LONDON*, and Just Imported, and to be Sold cheap, by JOSEPH EDWARDS in Cornhill;

SERMONS on the most useful and important Subjects, adapted to the Family and Closet. By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M. late President of the College at *Princeton* in *New-Jersey*. In three Vols. Second Edition, neatly bound.——*To which are affixed,*

A Sermon on the Death of Mr. DAVIES, by SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D. And another Discourse on the same Occasion, together with an Elegiac POEM to the Memory of Mr. DAVIES. By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

BOSTON, August 17, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Edmund Quincy*, the Third, deceased, are desired to settle the same with the Executors, and make Payment as speedy as may be; said Executors being desirous of closing the Affairs of the Estate as soon as possible.——

To be Sold at Sterling Cost and Charges,

A General Assortment of *English* and *India* GOODS, at the Store of the late Mr. *Quincy*: Where may be had, a Variety of genteel House Furniture.—Also to be Sold, one Half Part of the Ship Pratt, Burthen about 160 Tons, with her Appurtenances. Also, a good Horse fit either for the Saddle or a Carriage; Enquire at said Store.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A Young Man to serve as Clerk in a Store: Inquire of Edes and Gill.

LEFT at some Gentleman's House, or in the Court-House, about the latter End of *June* last,—A large blue Roquelo. Whoever knows any Thing of it, is desired to give Information to the Printers hereof.

An End of a House to Lett near

the Orange-Tree, with an excellent Well of Water in the Yard that will wash.——ALSO, A commodious Coach House with Stabling for four Horses, at the Southerly Part of Boston; Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great Variety of valuable Articles,

viz. Broad Cloths fine and Coarse—Serges—Kerseys—Beaver Coating—Calicoes—Printed Callicoes—Sone Silks—Irish Hollands—Cotton Thread—Worsted Hose—Breeches Patterns—Shoes—Caps—Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.—Household Furniture—Wearing Apparel, viz. Several Silk Suits for Men—Silver Tuska Jackets, &c. Silver Watches—Indigo—Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, Half a Dozen Mahogany Chair Frames.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Moses Deshon,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A Variety of European Goods, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'Clock,

IRISH Linnens, Checks, Sheetings, Table Cloths, Brolioes, Callicoes, Bed Ticks, Cambletts, Dureys, Sagathees, fine Thread and Worsted Hose, Osnabrigs, Broad Cloths, Coating, German Serge, Rugs, Blankets, Men and Womens Gloves and Mitts, fine Threads, Bindings, Ribbons, Knives, Razors, Scissors, House Furniture, Apparel, Watches, good Indigo, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Messrs. Littlefield from Rhode-Island. Wetmore, Griffin & Butler from N. London. Raymond from New-Haven. Smith from New-York. Joyne from Virginia. Cushing & Taylor from North-Carolina. Emerson from South-Carolina. Ford from Halifax. Bell, Turner and Acworth from Newfoundland. Haynes from Quebec. Saunders from Grenada. Crocker from Guadaloupe. Allen from St. Christophers. Hunter from St. Eustes. St. Barbe from Lisbon and Falmouth.

CLEARED OUT.

Higgins, Smith & Beaults for New-London. Burroughs for New-Haven. Gorham, Parker & Stone for Philadelphia. Wilson for Maryland. Sandford for Virginia. Badger, Mackay & Rose for Newfoundland. Morton and Thompson for West-Indies. Vincent for Jamaica.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Peck for Rhode-Island. Butler for New-London. Raymond for New-Haven. Gulliver for Virginia. Mauney and Turner for Newfoundland. Weer for Quebec. Smith for New-York. Freeman for Barbados. Butt for West-Indies.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Six Whites Four Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 27 *m. after* 6		*Friday*, 32 *m. after* 9	
Tuesday, 18 *m. after* 7		*Saturday*, 47 *m. aft.* 10	
Wednesday, 12 *m. aft.* 8		*Lord's-day*, 34 *m. aft.* 11	
Thursday, 3 *m. aft.* 9		*Full* ● 27 *Day.* 7 *Aft.*	

* *The News happily arrived the next Morning.*

a Hutchinson || His Pension ✓ Who got the Stamp Act repealed ¶ vid. page 209, in 4c margin for the references. ✓ vid. pa. 201. ~ vid. pa. 176

as mo lapses Act pa. 9. Glass Act pa 735 vol. 1 Billeting Act pa. 274. &c

Joshua Blanchard,

At his Wine-Cellar, Dock-Square, BOSTON;
Sells at the very lowest Rates only for Cash,

CHOICE Sterling *Madeira*, and all other Sorts of Wine, neat and genuine as they are Imported, and fit for immediate Use; by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or in any Quantity as may suit the Buyer.

West-India and *New-England* Rum. Choice old Spirits.

Gentlemen of the Town, Masters of Vessels, and all Persons going abroad, who shall please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Wine put up in the best Manner and of the best Kinds.

Gentlemen in the Country, Inn-keepers, and all Persons shall be as well served by Letter as if present.

For *Charlestown, South-Carolina*,

The Sloop *HAWK*, Capt. *Joseph Emerson*, will sail in about 10 Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to *Richard Clarke* and Son, who have a Quantity of good Ship Bread in Casks to dispose of reasonably.

The Publick are hereby Notified,

That the Managers of *Faneuil*-Hall LOTTERY, Letter N, have met with such Encouragement in the Sale of the Tickets, that they have begun to roll the Numbers and prepare the Boxes for Drawing, which they design shall commence in a Month from this Time.

TO BE SOLD,

A good Brick House, in Middle-Street,

adjoining the Bridge, with a good accustom'd Shop, in good Repair, good Water, and Rain-water Cistern, and a new Back Store, with other Accommodations.

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

IF any Person has a Demand on the Estate of Mr. *William Corbett*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, he may be immediately paid on applying and bringing satisfactory Proof to *Thomas Gray*, Executor to the Testament of the Deceased.—Those that are indebted, are desired to be as speedy as possible in making Payment.

TO BE SOLD,

At such a Rate, as that it may be tho't that the Income will pay the Interest and Repairs.

The following Estates in the Town of *Boston*;

A House, three Rooms on a Floor,

well finished, with good Accommodations; the Land 25 Feet Front, 136 Feet Rear, with a large Brick Store behind the House, and before it a Building improved by Mr. *Barber*, as an Insurance-Office, near to Dr. *Clarke's*, in Fore-Street, at the North-End.

A House, in Sheaf-Street,

leading from the late Dr. *Cutler's* Church, to the North-Burying-Ground, four Rooms on a Floor, well finished, now improved in Two Tenements.

A House of Two Tenements, fronting

the Old-North-Meeting-House-Square, with a small Tenement adjoining in Bell-Alley. And,

Two Lots of Land, No. 28 & 51,

at the West End of the Town.

Any Person minded to purchase, may apply to

THOMAS GRAY.

ON Monday last was stop'd by the Subscriber (supposed to be stolen) about Four Dozen of Silk Handkerchiefs—Four spotted Linnen Handkerchiefs—One Worsted Pattern for Breeches—One dress'd Deer-skin—and, two Papers of Combs.

Charlestown, Aug. 12, 1768. ISAAC RAND.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Aaron Cutter*, late of *Cambridge*, Curiet, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Gershom Cutter*, Jun. and *Aaron Cutter*, both of said *Cambridge*, Executors to said Deceased's last Will, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

LIKEWISE, Notice is given that the Deceased's Son *Aaron Cutter*, continues to carry on the same Business as usual.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLACE in *Harward*, situated at the Distance of about a Quarter of a Mile from the Meeting-House, and adjoining to the Place in the Possession of *Henry Bromfield*, Esq; conveniently situated and of good Accommodations. For further Particulars, enquire of Edes & Gill.

Newbury-Port, August 13, 1768.

LAST Night Ran away from his Master the Subscriber a Negro Boy named LONDON, about 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 4 Inches in Height, of a thin lean Make, he was born in the Country, is very artful and likely to tell a good Story. He had on a blue outside Jacket, and a striped Woolen under-Jacket, a dirty white Shirt, and a Pair of long Trowsers.——Whoever will take up the said Boy, and convey him to his Master, or secure him so that he may be come at, and give Information of it to his Master, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

All People are warned from harbouring the said Boy, who has been guilty of Theft, as they will in all Respects expose themselves to the Penalties of the Law.

JOHN WOOD.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely Negro Girl, about 26 Years of Age. Inquire of the Printers.

A few of the FARMER's LETTERS, to be sold by Edes & Gill.

On *Tuesday* the 30th *August* Instant,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the House of Captain Benjamin Hatch, *at the Bottom of* Wing's-Lane.

—All his House Furniture,—

Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, a very good Eight Day Clock, &c. &c. Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The SALE will begin at TEN o'Clock in the Morning, with the House Furniture.

And at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day,

Will be sold to the highest Bidder,

The Brick House lately improved by

said *Hatch*, together with a Shop adjoining.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

†‡† *Any Person minded to purchase the House and Shop, or the Clock, at private Sale, before the Time for Public, may apply to* J. Russell, *and know further.*

WHEREAS on Saturday Night last the Dwelling-House of Capt. William Barber *of* Charlestown, *was broke open, and robbed of the following Articles, viz. 2 Silver Porringers, mark'd* WAB.—*1 Pair Womens Shoe Buckles—5 large Spoons, Mark'd* WAB—*1 Trunk of Womens Linnen, mark'd* A B.—*3 Womens Hats, 2 do white and one crimson, 2 Boys ditto.—3 Womens woolen chocolate colour'd Gowns,—1 stript Linnen ditto—1 pair almost new Stays cross'd with Ribbons, a Pair of Girls ditto, and a Pair of old Jumps—1 fine flower'd Fustian Skirt.—1 Chocolate colour'd Childs Jacket, 1 pair scarlet Breeches,——1 black Silk Cape Bonnet, 2 ditto.—1 thick blue Jacket lin'd with crimson Baize.—1 large check'd Coverlid.—1 Ivory Buckle Brush with a green Silk String. Whoever shall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have* TEN DOLLARS *Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid.* Charlestown, Aug. 2. 1768.

Caleb Blanchard

In Union-Street, BOSTON, has just Imported in Captain Prince *from LONDON,*

A compleat Assortment of Hosiery

—as Men's Gauze white Thread under Hose. Also Mens and Womens worsted, thread and cotton Hose, silk Gloves and Mitts, some very neat:—Childrens Hose, Knit Breeches of all sorts, some as low as four Pistareens—a few pieces 6 thread Breeches, Caps, &c. &c. Also, a general Assortment of English & India GOODS, which will be Sold at the very lowest Advance for Cash.

TAKEN up last Week at Sea, between Cape-Ann and Marblehead, a large Logg Canoe, flat built. Whoever has lost the same, may have her again, paying the Charges. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the Third of *October* next, at the House of Mr. *Paul Pritchard*, in *Halifax, Nova-Scotia.*

20,000 Acres of undivided Land in the

Township of *Olmastin*, in the River *St. John's*, laying about 23 Miles up the River on the East Side, and is some of the best Lands in said Province.——Also, 5,000 Acres of choice Land, situate on *Tusket* River, near *Cape-Sable*, with a Number of fine Islands, and a considerable Quantity of Marsh Land. The Plan of said Land to be seen by applying to the Printers.—This is a fine Tract of Land, and very convenient for the Fishery.

For LONDON,

The Ship SUSANNA,

HENRY JOHNSTON, Master,

Now laying at *Minot's* T, (with fine Accommodations for Passengers) with full Loon, having most of her Cargo engaged.

For Freight or Passage,

apply to the Master on board, or to FRANCIS GREEN, at his Store in King-Street.

Salted CEIL SKINS, suitable for

Tanners, to be sold cheap in large or small Quantities; Enquire at Messieurs *Barnard's* Store in King-Street.

Boston, August 8, 1768.

RUN-away from Samuel Lee *of* Manchester, *on the 4th Day of* August *Instant, a likely Negro young Fellow, about 20 Years old, short and pretty thick set, and by Occupation a Farming Business, and is something bow-legged, born in New-England. Had on when he went away a check Woolen Shirt, a stript cotton and wool Jacket, blue yarn Stockings, and had with him a red Camblet Jacket trim'd with Silver.* FIVE DOLLARS *Reward, and all necessary Charges will be paid, to any Person that will take up said Negro, and confine him in any of his Majesty's Goals (or send him to the Subscriber) so that the Subscriber may have him again.* SAMUEL LEE.

ANY Gentlemen or others that may have Occasion to make Use of the Cold Bath in Cambridge Street, New-Boston, are inform'd that it is now in good Order, and will be kept so by *JOSEPH DAWSON*, Gardener—who has a great Quantity of large red Currants to make Wine, to sell. Any Persons who may want the same, may be supplied by the said *Dawson*, at a reasonable Rate, if fetch'd from the Garden.

Imported in the late Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith in King-Street,

A Compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of Prints, and other fancy Goods. The whole procured on the very best Terms, and will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale for Cash or short Credit.

CASH Given for POT-ASH.

John Nazro,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, That he has remov'd from the South End, to the Shop lately improved by Doctor *William Greenleaf*, in Cornhill, just below the Court House; where he is now opening a fresh Assortment of English and India Goods, just imported in the Capts. *Prince* and *Jarvis*, viz.

A neat assortment of stone dishes,

plates, large and small terenes, pint and half pint basons, pint, half pint and quart muggs, large and small tea pots, blue and white cups and saucers, cream pots, cream colour'd dishes and plates, butter boats, egg cups, gravy-boats with spoons and stands, one quart, two quart and three pint jugs hooped, sallad dishes, gilt looking and dressing glasses, tea-kettles and lamps, sauce-pans, chocolate and coffee-cups, cullenders, funnels, ivory patch box, bone knives and forks, spice boxes, mahogany comb trays with drawer, back-gammon table and dice boxes, dumb battle doores, temple and tortoishell spectacles, razor straps, quart and pint black jacks, a beautiful assortment of marquasets and stone earings, garnet necklaces and earings, silver correls, stone sleeve buttons set in silver, tortoishell combs set with paste, paste neck knee and shoe buckles, ivory pocket books, marquasit hoop rings, a beautiful assortment of purple green and black necklaces, with spreaders, smelling-bottles, silver seals, cards and brushes, stone rings, a beautiful assortment of gilt and plated buttons and ribbons, pound mustard, velvet corks, feather'd fillets and plumes, broad cloths, german serges, sagathees, shalloons, tammys, durants, black and color'd taffitys, sattins of all colors, English and India nankeens, ¼ and ⅜ garlix, ½, ⅔ & yard wide Irish linnens, dowlass, callicoes, cambricks, long and clear lawn, figur'd muslin gauze, parisnet and catgut, figur'd modes of all colors, womens black, cloth color'd and white silk mitts and gloves, black cravats, ginghams, silk knee garters, callicoes of all colors, camblets, hungarians, ¾, ⅞ and yard wide apron, cotton and linnen checks, stript cotton gowns, cotton hollands, holland tapes, printed cottons, nuns and color'd threads, stampt and printed handkerchiefs, Scotch ditto, gauze and taffity ditto, breeches pieces of all colors, stript caps, shoe bindings and quality, No. 6, 10 and 12 pins, womens lamb mitts and gloves, crewels, cocoa bone paddle sticks, ivory and gauze fans, Russia linnen, clouting diaper, mens worsted, cotton and thread hose, womens cotton and thread ditto, maids worsted ditto, youths worsted and cotton ditto, death-head and basket buttons, silk and hair, and scarf twist, silk knee garters, ferret, gallooms, braid, cord, strapping, snail trimming and gimp, shirt buttons, London, Turkey and Scotch gartering, black and color'd sattin hatts, newest fashion bonnets trim'd, ivory and horn small tooth combs, tupee, cramber and hair ditto, garnet and marquart rings, broaches, lady's garnet ditto, paste hair pins, coffee mills, Dutch quills, post paper, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves, &c. &c. too many to be particularly mentioned in an advertisement.

At the same Place may be had a beautiful assortment of taffors, with silver, lignumvitæ and low bone tops.

N. B. *As he has a great Part of the above on Commission, he is determined to sell them at the very lowest Advance for Cash.*

THIS DAY PUBLISHED

(*And sold by* PHILIP FREEMAN, *at the Blue-Glove, opposite the Cornfields; by* PHILIP FREEMAN, *Junr. near* Liberty-Tree; *and by the Printers hereof.*

A Fish caught in his own Net.

AN EXAMINATION of nine Sermons, from *Matt.* 16. 18. Published last Year, by *Mr. Joseph Fish* of *Stonington*; Wherein he labours to prove, that those called *Standing Churches* in *New-England*, are built upon the *Rock*, and upon the same Principles with the first Fathers of this Country: And that *Separates* and *Baptists* are joined with the *Gates of Hell* against them. In Answer to which, many of his Mistakes are corrected: The Constitution of those Churches opened; the Testimonies of Prophets and Apostles, and also of many of those Fathers are produced, which as plainly condemn his plan, as any Separate or Baptist can do.

By ISAAC BACKUS.

Pastor of a Church of Christ in *Middleborough*.

THIS DAY is REPUBLISHED

And Sold at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.

A Letter from the Rev. Mr. GEORGE

WHITEFIELD to the Rev. Dr. DURELL, Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*; occasioned by a late Expulsion of six Students for Methodism.

[Wrote April 12, 1768.]

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

Has Imported from London, by Capts. Skillings & Dixey,

A large assortment of English

Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance: also, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, 4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, red and white and blue and white Chimney Tile, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8, Window Glass, flat Half pint Dram Bottles: long and short Pipes, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, Persia Carpets, &c. &c.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,